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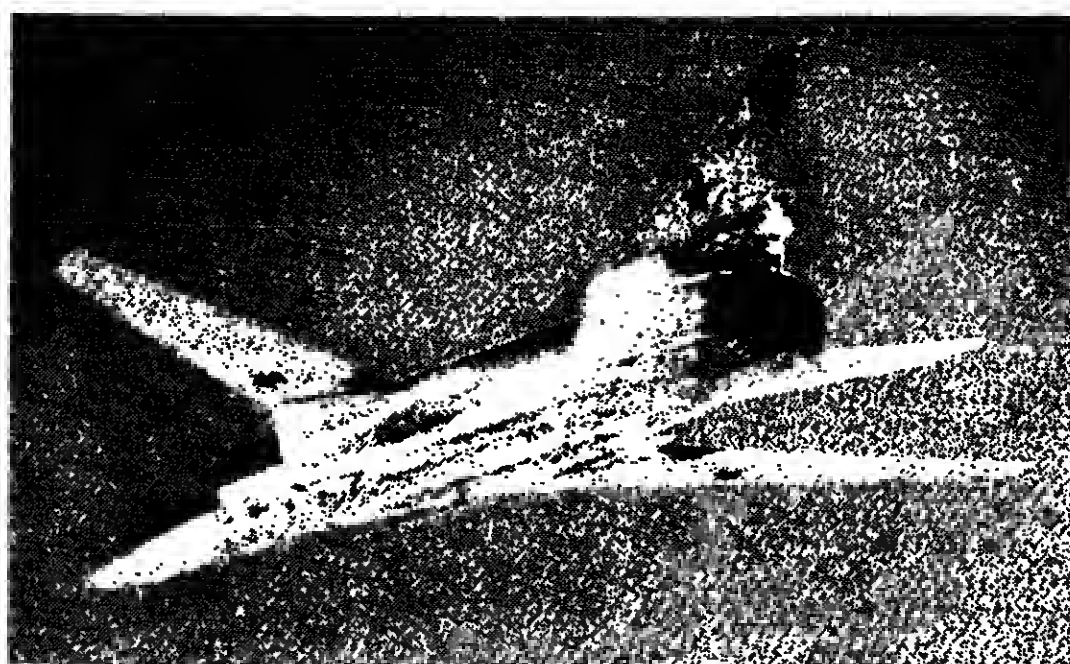
Australia	12 S.	Kenya	Shs. 7
Belgium	35 B.F.	Lebanon	22 L.P.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Luxembourg	20 L.F.
Egypt	40 P.	Morocco	275 Dr.
France	22 F.	Netherlands	1.50 Gld.
Germany	2.50 M.	Nigeria	70 L.
Greece	3.00 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
India	1.50 R.	Portugal	20 Esc.
Iran	20 R.	Spain	40 Ptas.
Israel	1.10 L.S.	Sweden	2.75 S.Kr.
Italy	400 Lire	Switzerland	1.705 Fr.
		Turkey	16 Liras
		U.S. Military (Jr.)	50 Cts.
		Yugoslavia	20 D.

Egyptian Negotiator to Leave

Dayan and Weizman Recalled on Strategy

By William Claiborne

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (WP) — Amid growing anxiety over the peace treaty negotiations, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman are returning tomorrow to Israel to discuss strategy before the Israeli Cabinet meets today. The two ministers are expected to discuss the Israeli position on the peace talks, which have been stalled for several weeks. Dayan and Weizman are also expected to discuss the Israeli position on the recent Soviet military maneuvers in the Baltic. The Israeli Cabinet is expected to meet today to discuss the Israeli position on the peace talks, which have been stalled for several weeks. Dayan and Weizman are also expected to discuss the Israeli position on the recent Soviet military maneuvers in the Baltic. The Israeli Cabinet is expected to meet today to discuss the Israeli position on the peace talks, which have been stalled for several weeks. Dayan and Weizman are also expected to discuss the Israeli position on the recent Soviet military maneuvers in the Baltic.



BACKFIRE SHOWN — This is the first picture seen in the West of the latest Soviet supersonic bomber, the Tupolev 26, which the NATO command has code-named "Backfire." The Swedish defense forces released the photo of the swiftness of the bomber, taken by a Swedish reconnaissance plane in June during extensive Soviet maneuvers in the Baltic. The two-engine bomber is under discussion in the current U.S.-Soviet strategic-arms talks. Recent developments in talks, page 2.

Saudi Arabians Take Over

Syrians Quit Posts in E. Beirut

BEIRUT, Oct. 20 (UPI) — Syrian troops today handed over key positions in East Beirut to Saudi units in a bid to end eight months of battles with Israeli-armed Christian militias. The overall Christian militia commander, Bachir Gemayel, said, "They didn't withdraw. They were expelled." The Syrians turned over positions at the two bridges commanding the northeast approaches to the city and at the tallest skyscraper in Christian East Beirut, which had served as an important Syrian base in battles with Christian militias at the beginning of the month. Rightist former President Camille Chamoun welcomed the Saudi troops. "Their presence is comforting," he said. "But this does not change our basic principles and demand for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the country."

INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

The Comoros: A bizarre drama has ended 33 months of national insanity and set the Indian Ocean archipelago best known for poverty and perfume on the path toward democracy. Interpol: After 55 years, the International Police Organization is catching up with its popular image as a sophisticated international crime-fighting organization.

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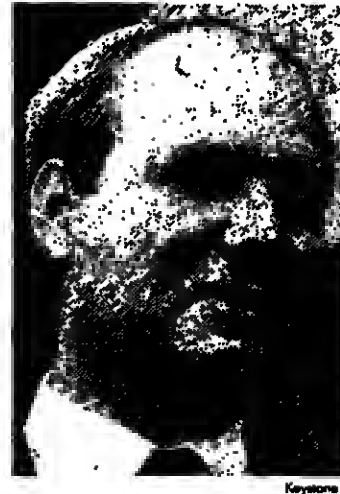
Carter to Move on Plan To Guide Wages, Prices

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (WP) — President Carter yesterday gave the go-ahead to his widely touted wage-price guidelines program, designed to establish "voluntary" limits of 7 percent for wage increases and 5.75 percent for price boosts, to be enforced by a variety of government sanctions. Meeting with his economic advisers, Mr. Carter agreed tentatively to make the plan public in a nationally televised speech, probably on Tuesday evening, and to increase the staff of the Council on Wage and Price Stability from 100 to 200 to monitor compliance. Administration officials yesterday briefed leaders of the AFL-CIO and the Teamsters union on the program for more than an hour to try to win their support before the plan is made public. Insiders described the labor leaders' reaction as "guarded."



Paul Vanden Boeynants



Dietrich Stobbe

First Address to Diplomats

Global Freedom of Faith Urged by Pope John Paul

By Paul Hofmann

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 20 (NYT) — Pope John Paul II, in his first address to the diplomatic corps assembled at the Vatican, called today for religious liberty everywhere. Christians and other believers, he said, must be allowed "to flourish their faith, insure religious worship, and be admitted as loyal citizens to take part fully in social life." The pope avoided mentioning any specific world issue, such as East-West tensions, the Middle East situation or the arms race. Reaching a prepared statement in French, the 58-year-old pope substituted the first person singular, "I" and "me," everywhere the text — which Vatican officials were circulating simultaneously — used the majestic "we" and "us" of past papal documents and allocutions. Ambassadors and other representatives of about 100 countries that maintain official relations with the Vatican were present in the hall of the consistory in the Apostolic Palace.

Is Transitional Government

Boeynants to Try to Form New Cabinet in Belgium

BRUSSELS, Oct. 20 (UPI) — King Baudouin today accepted a proposal by outgoing Defense Minister Paul Vanden Boeynants to set up a transitional government that will prepare a revision of the constitution and early elections, a palace announcement said. In the new Cabinet Mr. Vanden Boeynants would combine the posts of premier and defense minister. The other ministers would remain the same as in the outgoing government of Premier Tindemans who resigned Oct. 14 and will not be part of the new cabinet. Mr. Vanden Boeynants, a member of the Social Christian Party, is Mr. Tindemans' successor. When his discussions with party leaders showed it was not possible to set up a government that would survive the present four-year term of Parliament, running until April 1981, Mr. Vanden Boeynants opted for a transition government.

China Orders Missiles From France

PARIS, Oct. 20 (Reuters) — France has received a \$700 million order from China, French officials said today. The order includes anti-aircraft missiles and anti-aircraft missiles and the first contract will be signed before the end of the year, they said. The French government expects to get clearance from the West's coordinating committee, which screens sales of advanced technology and equipment to Communist countries, they said.

Complexity of Overseas Tax Law Leaves Americans Confused

By Jane Friedman

PARIS, Oct. 20 (IHT) — "Bafflement," "confusion," and "outrage" were some of the words Americans in Europe used this week to describe their reaction to the U.S. tax bill passed by Congress last week that applies to Americans residing overseas. Many Americans said that it was too early to assess the meaning of the bill. Others said that perhaps it was not "too bad." An American lawyer in Paris, however, declared: "It's highway robbery." The legislation, which must be signed by President Carter, will go into effect next year. It will permit a series of deductions for U.S. citizens residing overseas but will eliminate the \$20,000 income exclusion formerly offered to Americans overseas. All Americans overseas will be able to take the deductions, including a cost-of-living deduction based on prices in New York City. Americans living in hardship areas, such as in camp-style homes at oil fields in the Middle East, will be able to claim a \$20,000 income exclusion although they will not be able to apply foreign taxes against their U.S. tax bill. For this year's income, U.S. citi-

Could Benefit High-Salaried Employees With Big Housing Expenses

zens overseas will choose between the 1976 law, which never became effective, and the new law. The 1976 law provided for a \$15,000 income exclusion but taxed the remaining income at high rates. Tax lawyers and corporate officials in Europe were reserved this week on what the bill would mean for individuals and for corporate balance sheets. They were awaiting the official language and deduction tables, which will be drawn up by the Treasury Department. The American Embassies in London and Paris reported an increase in the number of those inquiring about the new tax provisions. Both embassies had no information and told the Americans to call back next week. "The greatest source of disappointment," said Andy Sundberg, a U.S. citizen living in Geneva and head of American Citizens Overseas, "is the complexity of the law." Mr. Sundberg said that most Americans overseas would be driven "into the hands of the tax consultant."

A handful of tax lawyers in several European countries indicated that the tax bill will probably benefit Americans employed at high salaries and with big expenses like education and housing. Self-employed Americans with few deductions will pay a heavier tax. Americans earning salaries in countries with strong currencies, such as West Germany and Switzerland, will be at a disadvantage. New French Law U.S. citizens in France face a serious problem because of a new French law which will tax the global income of Americans here starting next year. Although there seems to be agreement between French and U.S. officials to avoid double taxation, the necessary protocol has not been signed. Tax lawyers say that there will be, in any case, some double taxation when the French government begins to tax U.S. investments income next year. "It's down to cheating or being cheated," said an American about the situation in France. Since the new French law was passed and

Congress began moving to tax Americans abroad more heavily, Americans in France have been apprehensive. Many wealthy residents simply moved. According to a reliable source, the permanent membership of the American Cathedral in Paris has dropped by one-third during the last two years. If the exodus continues, as some believe it may, the financial base of U.S. institutions here will be threatened. Some highly placed lawyers have pleaded in vain with French government officials to change the provision. Other lawyers say they will continue the fight. But the prospects look bleak. "The French are just doing to us what the United States does to everybody," explained Samuel Okoshken, a U.S. tax lawyer based in Paris. For many years, the French only taxed the French income of Americans here. The United States taxes global income of its citizens. The United States also taxes its citizens residing outside its borders. Few other countries do this.

The French case aside, U.S. accountants and lawyers say that the new tax law for U.S. citizens abroad will not be as tough as the 1976 reform which was stillborn. "I'm not sure people are going to be worse off," said Albert Davidson, an official of AARO, the Association of American Residents Overseas. "Some people will be better off. Most people will not be raped." Under the highly criticized 1976 act, an average family with two children would have paid an extra \$7,000 to \$10,000 in income tax, according to accountants here. French income tax would not have been wholly applicable against the U.S. tax bill. Under the new law, U.S. taxes they will not have to pay U.S. taxes if they can claim large deductions for cost-of-living, housing and education and take a foreign tax credit against the excess. "But most people are not this type," said a U.S. lawyer, who also protested that the oil workers in the Middle East would be able to take

E. Germany, Russia Object

W. Berlin Mayor Elected As Bundesrat President

BONN, Oct. 20 (AP) — Dietrich Stobbe, the mayor of West Berlin, was unanimously elected today as president of the Bundesrat, West Germany's upper house of parliament. East Germany called the election an "unjustified and grave violation" of the 1971 four-power agreement that the western part of Berlin not be considered part of West Germany. A dispatch from East Germany's state news agency noted that Mr. Stobbe's election put him in a position to exercise "the highest constitutional authority" of West Germany as a deputy head of state. Mr. Stobbe's election came amid a series of meetings between East and West Germany on a variety of Berlin topics, including the building of another autobahn to the city from West Germany, about 110 miles away. Without disclosing details, the news agency said that East Germany would "soon make its contribution to further normalization of the situation regarding West Berlin" and that "it expects that the other interested sides will also deal correspondingly."

In a dispatch yesterday, the Soviet news agency Novosti had threatened possible consequences if Mr. Stobbe were elected. The agency did not indicate what the nature of such consequences, if any, would be. The Soviet Union also regards West Berlin as a political entity separate from West Germany. The former German capital is jointly administered by the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union.

NYSE Falls; Ends Week of Record Slide

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (Reuters) — Stocks tumbled throughout the day to close sharply lower to active trading, completing the steepest one-week slide in New York Stock Exchange history. The Dow Jones industrial average fell 8.40 points to 838.01. Analysts attributed the heavy selling to rising interest rates, the sinking dollar and inflation.



Joshua Nkomo

He said that his Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU) would not be swayed by such raids into attending talks with Prime Minister Ian Smith or the Western-proposed conference, which he called "all-party nonsense." "If Smith thinks that way, or his helpers, or the United States and Britain think this is what they can do to us, then they must be daydreaming," he said referring also to the three black members of the ruling Executive Council in Rhodesia, — Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and Chief Jeremiah Chirau. But when asked specifically if he would attend a conference if Mr. Smith and his black colleagues agreed to go, Mr. Nkomo sidestepped the issue and seemed anxious to avoid giving a clear answer. The agreement today of the four leaders of the Rhodesian transitional government to attend a conference places both Mr. Nkomo and the other co-leader of the nationalist guerrilla Patriotic Front, Robert Mugabe, in an awkward position. Mr. Nkomo said on Sept. 11 that the proposed all-party conference was "dead and buried" and that it was now "war to the finish" with the Rhodesian government. He repeated today his intention of fighting it out, saying "we mean to get that country by force and we shall get it."

But Mr. Nkomo's main battle against the front-line states, Zambian

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Route Opened for Needed Fertilizer

Zambia Bungle Ended Rhodesia Curb

By David B. Ottaway

LUSAKA, Zambia (WP) — Zambia's bid to impose an economic blockade on the white minority government of neighboring Rhodesia has ironically ended in its own economic strangulation and surrender to the hard realities of a landlocked central African country.

Its decision earlier this month to reopen its southern route to the sea through Rhodesia and South Africa after nearly six years was taken as it became clear that the country stood to reap a disastrously small harvest next spring if at least 90,000 tons of a total 170,000 tons of essential fertilizers did not reach Zambian farmers before the rains began next month.

The decision was taken in the midst of growing Zambian discontent over the never-ending half-empty shelves in food stores throughout Zambia and just two months before a general and presidential election in which an embarrassingly small turnout of voters is expected to re-elect President Kenneth Kaunda for another five-year term.

End of Tether

Simply put, Zambia reached the end of its economic and political tether before Rhodesia did. While the Rhodesians learned to turn the adversity of United Nations sanctions into a powerful stimulus for development, the Zambians failed to do as much in the face of a similar economic trial.

Instead, Zambia has succumbed to a combination of fallen copper prices, gross economic mismanagement and an acute lack of outlets to the sea. Even the great Chinese-built, 1,000-mile Uthmaniyah (freedom) railroad linking it to the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam could not save this country from slow economic asphyxiation.

However, it now appears the Zambian decision to reopen its southern route has come too late to get the fertilizer here in time, raising the likelihood of a serious shortage of the key staple crop of corn next year.

The decision has greatly angered both Rhodesia's nationalist guerrillas, now aiming more than ever to cut the country's communication lines, and Zambia's two most important front-line allies, Tanzania and Mozambique. More important, it is serving to deepen the already evident rift among the five front-line states involved in the Rhodesia dispute — they include Angola and Botswana — and to isolate Zambia politically.

Leadership Rift

Underlying the economic crisis that has forced Zambia into using once again its southern route has been a long-standing political rivalry between President Kaunda and Zambian President Julius Nyerere for leadership of the five front-line states.

The two countries have been trading charges over the Tanzanian-Zambian railroad for months now, imputing political motives to the noticeable lack of cooperation between them in getting the new rail link to work at full capacity.

Both have come up with solid evidence of the failings of the other, suggesting the blame can probably be shared about equally for the congestion at Dar port and the poor performance of the new rail line.

Since the closure of the Benguela railroad during the 1975-1976 Angolan civil war, Zambia has had no other rail link to the sea than the Tanzanian-Zambian line.

The fertilizer crisis befelling Zambia has been in the making since early last spring when the Zambian government first began negotiations with Mozambique for the shipment of 235,000 tons of various vital commodities through their port, rail and road network.

The possible use of Dar es Salaam was apparently excluded from the beginning because of the backlog of Zambia-bound cargo.

More than 60,000 of the 170,000 tons of fertilizer was bought in the United States under a \$30 million commodity import loan signed at the end of March; the rest came from Japan and European countries under similar arrangements.

Arrangements Delayed

Right from the beginning, Zambia was months behind in making its purchases and arrangements for getting the fertilizer into the country on time. Normally, it should have been here six months before

the rains set in, according to Western economists here.

Mozambican authorities say the Zambians first approached them in March on using their ports as an alternative to Dar es Salaam. The idea, they say, was to bring 32,000 tons a month by rail and road from the port of Beira into Zambia, 7,000 tons of it via Malawi.

But by mid-April, the Zambians reportedly realized this would never work because of their own inability to truck more than 10,000 tons a month from the Mozambican railroad of Moatize.

Meanwhile, shipment after shipment of fertilizer was arriving in Beira with no possibility of moving it fast enough to Zambia. At the beginning of August, the Mozambicans finally began refusing to accept any more, with 90,000 tons about to arrive in Beira. But later they agreed to take it in Maputo, the country's capital.

The fertilizer was to go by rail at the rate of 1,000 tons a day from Maputo through South Africa to the little town of Francistown in Botswana, and from there by truck northward into Zambia.

But after making these complicated arrangements, the Zambians discovered that Francistown could handle only 200 tons a day and that there was no way to get even that amount across the Zambezi River on the one working ferry at Kazungula on the Zambian-Botswanan border.

August Bombing

Apparently well-informed about the gathering fertilizer crisis, the Rhodesians at the end of August bombed the road leading from Moatize in northern Mozambique into Zambia, killing two Zambian drivers and halting all traffic for three days. They also triggered shooting around Kazungula that closed the ferry there repeatedly, according to the Mozambican account of what happened.

Angry Nkomo Pledges He Will Seize Rhodesia

(Continued from Page 1)

President Kenneth Kaunda, is still supporting the Western initiative. After yesterday's attack on the outskirts of his capital, he may be more anxious than ever to see an all-party conference held.

So far, he has made no statement about the raid or what Zambia will do in retaliation.

Mr. Mugabe, who leads the Mozambique-based Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) said earlier this month that his party would not accept any further U.S. participation in the negotiations for a settlement of the Rhodesian dispute because Washington had allowed Mr. Smith to visit the United States and was too looser "impartial."

Whether he will agree to attend a conference sponsored partly by the United States in the wake of his sharp criticism of the U.S. role remains to be seen.

But Mr. Mugabe has never excluded attending an all-party conference and indicated publicly that ZANU disagreed with Mr. Nkomo's comment that it was "dead and buried."

The Patriotic Front leaders will have to get together to discuss a common position in the light of Mr. Smith's acceptance. But if both Mr. Kaunda and Mr. Mugabe's two key backers among the front-line presidents, Samora Machel of Mozambique and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, want the two nationalist leaders to go to the conference, it is likely that they will agree at least to attend.

Thus the issue of whether a conference will be held probably depends heavily on the position taken by the five front-line states and the ability of the United States and Britain to convince them that it has some chance of succeeding.

Mr. Nkomo took issue with the description of the attacked camp at Chikumbi, located 12 miles from here, as a "main controlling military headquarters" of his guerrilla army. He said that UN agencies and the International Red Cross were aiding in converting the camp into a center for young male refugees from Rhodesia.

Several UN officials here today confirmed this account and said that Chikumbi had previously been a military camp but no longer was.

Then, as if acting in cooperation with the Rhodesians, or possibly the Zambians already, the South Africans approached the Mozambicans on Sept. 3 about whether they would allow the fertilizer in Maputo to be shipped directly by rail road through Rhodesia to the Zambian town of Livingstone. The Mozambicans refused, as this would have involved them in secret sanctions-busting.

Thus, as of early September, it seems Zambia was aware it was never going to get its fertilizer on time, but it would take another five weeks before the government finally took the decision to reopen its southern route.

95,000 Tons Waiting

Now with only a few weeks, if that, before the rains begin, there are 95,000 tons of fertilizer piled up in Beira and 45,000 tons in Maputo. Only the 32,000 tons rerouted from the Mozambican capital to East London in South Africa seems likely to reach Zambia in time along its reopened southern route.

Western economists here now estimate that altogether about 30 to 40 per cent of the total fertilizer needed before the rains begin will be available to farmers, meaning that next year's corn crop probably will not cover the country's needs.

The fertilizer saga illustrates the kind of failing day-to-day crisis management that Zambian authorities are engaged in as they seek with increasing desperation to avoid total economic paralysis.

Perhaps the main immediate benefit of reopening the southern route will be political ones if at least some basic commodities can be gotten back on store shelves. Indicatively, the front-page headline in a local newspaper Monday was "Timed Reef, Fish Roll in From South" over a story telling of the 150,000 wagons traveling the reopened southern route being sighted in Livingstone last weekend.

The chief medical officer of the white-helmed Saudis at the bridgehead said, "We hope and we think, Inshallah [God willing], there will be peace. We should not have trouble. And for the people of Lebanon — especially of East Beirut — there will be no problems from us."

"We came as a real peacekeeping force," he said. "We did not come here to fight. So, with the change-over [of positions at the bridges and Rizk Tower], I think there will be an easing of tension."

After the Saudi Arabians arrived, several dozen Lebanese internal security police set up checkpoints on both of the 100-yard spans over the Beirut River and opened them to traffic for the first time in weeks.

This is by far the highest death toll ever inflicted in such a raid into Lebanon.

Global Freedom of Faith Urged by Pope John Paul

(Continued from Page 1)

values of each nation, of each people, its tradition and its rights among the other peoples."

The new head of the Catholic Church added that as a Christian even more than as a pope he must show equal good will toward all nations, particularly toward those experiencing hardship.

He deplored that "there are still many physical and moral sufferings that stem from neglect, selfishness, blindness and madness of man." The pope pledged the church to seek to lessen those sufferings by peaceful means.

No U.S. Envoy

No U.S. diplomat was present at today's audience. Washington does not maintain formal ties with the Vatican, although U.S. presidents have established liaison with the papacy by personal representatives.

President Carter has just nominated former New York City Mayor Robert Wagner as his personal envoy to Pope John Paul.

Informants in the Vatican said that Pope John Paul may move to the pontifical summer residence at Castel Gandolfo in the hills south of Rome for a few days next week, possibly after an official audience for French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who is due for a visit.

It was suggested that the pope may want to retreat to the relative quiet of the old papal palace overlooking Lake Albano to read church documents, draft proposed

Czech Dissident Said Emigrating

VIENNA, Oct. 20 (UPI) — Pavel Kohout, prominent Czechoslovak playwright and a signer of the "Charter 77" human rights manifesto, has been granted permission to leave Czechoslovakia, sources in Vienna said today.

The Czechoslovak sources said that Mr. Kohout received an exit visa and passport to go to Austria and planned to arrive next week in Vienna, where he will take a job as a consultant to the Vienna Burgtheater.

Mr. Kohout, who played a leading part in events leading to the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, had applied for visas repeatedly but had always been refused.

Italy Payments Surplus

ROME, Oct. 20 (AP-DJ) — Italy registered a surplus in its overall balance of payments of 360 billion lire (about \$444 million) in September, compared to surpluses of 1.415 trillion lire in August and of 374 billion lire in September 1977, the Bank of Italy reported today.



A member of the Maronite Christian community in East Beirut shakes hands with Saudi Arabian checkpoint soldier after Syrian troops relinquished key positions to Saudi forces Friday.

Syrians Quit E. Beirut for Saudi Unity

(Continued from Page 1)

may be reinforced next week in East Beirut by a battalion from the United Arab Emirates now stationed in the Bekaa Valley.

'Cease-Fire Remains Valid'

Despite a flare-up of shelling in the southeast suburbs overnight and sporadic sniping this morning, militia commander Gemayel declared that "For us, the [Oct. 7] cease-fire remains valid."

"We trust the Saudis," he said. Asked if he thought the truce would last, an Armenian resident of the area who refused to identify himself said, "Both sides are lousy people. This is our war, and we can't decide when it ends."

As about 150 Saudis carrying U.S.-made and Belgian automatic rifles moved into the bridges area at about 6:15 a.m., other units moved to the Rizk Tower skyscraper.

The chief medical officer of the white-helmed Saudis at the bridgehead said, "We hope and we think, Inshallah [God willing], there will be peace. We should not have trouble. And for the people of Lebanon — especially of East Beirut — there will be no problems from us."

"We came as a real peacekeeping force," he said. "We did not come here to fight. So, with the change-over [of positions at the bridges and Rizk Tower], I think there will be an easing of tension."

After the Saudi Arabians arrived, several dozen Lebanese internal security police set up checkpoints on both of the 100-yard spans over the Beirut River and opened them to traffic for the first time in weeks.

The first car crossed without drawing sniper fire.

Minutes later, in what was clearly a test of the bridges' new guards, two Christian militiamen in a jeep zoomed over the bridge from the East Beirut side and refused to stop at the checkpoint.

The local police commander pulled aside the officer on the checkpoint and said, "Next time someone tries that, shoot. What are we here for, decoration?"

The police then called over some local militiamen and explained the situation. No further runs on the checkpoint were observed.

Only one complication marred the operation — the failure of Lebanon to persuade President Gaafar Nimeiri of the Sudan not to withdraw his 1,000 men from Lebanon as planned on Oct. 26.

Because the Sudanese had been scheduled to take the bridges, the security plan had to be revised quickly, and Saudi forces were assigned the task.

The Arab forces were ready in an attempt to end the fighting between Syrian troops and Lebanese militiamen that has flared intermittently since February.

The move emerged from a conference earlier this week of the Arab states, which agreed to contribute money or men to Arab forces.

President Elias Sarkis was expected to concentrate his efforts on rebuilding the army and putting together a government of national unity, comprising politicians from all Lebanese factions, as follows measures to the security plan.

Egypt Shift Is Perceived; Begin Recalls Negotiator

(Continued from Page 1)

with the linkage of the bilateral peace treaty with a comprehensive solution to the problem of Palestinian self-determination on the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and the timetable for establishing full normal relations between Israel and Egypt.

Some Cabinet members also are known to be anxious about reported Egyptian attempts to force a review of the treaty after five years, and about Egyptian compensation to Israel for Sinai oil fields and other capital investments in the occupied territory.

Israeli Wary

The perception among a number of Israeli officials is that Egypt has produced enough surprises to warrant a re-evaluation and even a hardening of Israel's bargaining position.

When asked to characterize the problems, an Israeli Foreign Ministry official said: "There are differences in spirit. All kinds of things are being put into question, the sincerity of the Egyptians, in a sense. For example, at Camp David there was talk of normalization of relations. Now there is talk of exchanging an ambassador, but someone of a lower level," he said.

Energy Minister Yitzhak Mordechai, after the Cabinet meeting, would not discuss a possible return of Mr. Dayan, but he said that more difficulties are ahead and that the Israeli public should be prepared for them.

Hard Line in Cabinet

Israeli sources, the Washington Post reported, said that a hard-line faction is taking shape in the Cabinet, all members of Mr. Begin's Likud bloc, and that the faction is responsible for pressing Mr. Begin to recall Mr. Dayan and give instructions.

But new Egyptian proposals are not the only cause of uneasiness among Israeli officials. A number of ministers were said to be stressed over indications that the United States considers itself committed to no financial assistance beyond the Camp David agreement to build two new Israeli air bases in the Negev Desert to replace Sinai bases that are to be evacuated. The project is expected to cost about \$2 billion.

Egypt Denies Changes

CAIRO, Oct. 20 (UPI) — An official spokesman today expressed surprise at Israeli contentions that Egypt is trying to change the Camp David accords.

The spokesman issued a statement saying, "Egypt always respects the agreements that it signs, but there is no reason why Camp David agreements should be overemphasized."

The spokesman said, "The statements were a surprise, especially when they coincide with postponement of the recall of Israeli delegation to the Washington talks in such a dramatic manner."

Absence Stalls W. Sahara Settlements

Boumedienne Being Treated in Moscow

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS, Oct. 20 (WP) — Houari Boumedienne, Algeria's ascetic and militant president, is seriously ill and has flown to the Soviet Union for treatment in a convalescent hospital, it was learned yesterday.

Mr. Boumedienne arrived in Moscow earlier this week. The Soviet press announced his arrival but gave no indication that he had come for urgent treatment. The exact nature of the treatment and of Mr. Boumedienne's illness could not be immediately established.

Mr. Boumedienne, who has guided Algeria into a leadership role in Third World politics and within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in his 13 years in power, had not been seen in public since Sept. 24. His absence from view sparked rumors here of coup attempts in Algeria, but authoritative sources now discount these reports.

Delays Initiatives

The Algerian leader's prolonged illness is delaying several key domestic and international initiatives, including new attempts by Western countries and moderate Arab states to arrange a settlement in a guerrilla war in the Western Sahara territory that has brought intermittent armed clashes between the Algerian and Moroccan armies since January, 1976.

Algeria has supported the Polisario rebels since Morocco and Mauritania annexed and divided between themselves the territory

previously known as the Spanish Sahara. Polisario, which also has Soviet backing, is fighting for an independent Sahara republic.

The balance of regional alliances was seriously disturbed in July when a coup in Mauritania brought to power a group of soldiers who unilaterally declared a cease-fire in the guerrilla war, established contact with Algeria and secretly offered to negotiate a settlement that would in effect turn the Mauritania part of the Sahara over to Polisario control.

But King Hassan II of Morocco — a close U.S. ally, who is due to visit Washington Nov. 14 — reacted sharply to these moves. In an Aug. 20 speech, he said that Morocco would not tolerate a surrender of any of the Sahara to "Morocco's enemies," and issued what diplomatic observers took to be veiled hints that he would take over the Mauritania sector by force rather than permit such a deal.

U.S. Stays Neutral

The United States, which is Morocco's main source of military supplies, has sought to maintain a neutral stance between Morocco and Algeria in the conflict. Washington has refused to recognize Morocco's sovereignty over the Sahara and has held up a large arms package requested by Morocco for more than a year because of the strong likelihood that Morocco would use those arms in the Sahara.

Western efforts for a settlement are reportedly being intensified as

the unstable Mauritania-Morocco situation increasingly increases a threat of a much wider conflict. Saudi Arabia and the Sudan also becoming more active in the through mediation efforts by President Gaafar Nimeiri of the Sudan who is the head of the Organization of African Unity.

Movement toward a settlement cannot begin before Mr. Boumedienne returns from Moscow and establishes his grip on the right centralized Algerian government, however.

Absence Unnoticed

Mr. Boumedienne's absence from public functions initially drew little attention because the gaudy revolutionary is one of the world's most reclusive leaders. His past is cloaked in shadows of his birth, although he is thought to be in his early 50s.

Coming out of the ranks of the rebel forces being formed to fight the French colonial rule in Algeria in 1958, he became commander of the rebel army stationed in Morocco.

He became head of the national army under President Ahmed Ben Bella after independence in 1962 and took power in a coup in 1965. Since then, Mr. Boumedienne has established Algeria as a leading voice in demanding world economic reform and in championing Palestinian rights. The Soviet Union has accorded Mr. Boumedienne a dominant position in its relations with the Arab world.



Climbers attach banner to Nelson column in London Friday to protest investment in apartheid South Africa.

2 Scale London's Nelson Column To Protest S. Africa Investment

LONDON, Oct. 20 (UPI) — Two men protesting foreign investment in South Africa today climbed to the top of the 153-foot (47-meter) Nelson's column in central London's Trafalgar Square and dropped a protest message to thousands of commuters who gathered to watch.

To the statue of Admiral Lord Nelson, which crowns the granite column, they attached a banner with the slogan: "Barclays profits from apartheid's coffins."

The message they dropped said that they focused on the British Barclays Bank International as an example of foreign companies that continue to invest in South Africa "against the expressed wishes of the vast majority of the South African people."

It said that the climb was designed to draw world attention to demonstrations in London "and other European capitals" tomorrow to mark "the international Anti-Apartheid Year 1978."

Pravda Criticizes Carter On Warhead Decision

MOSCOW, Oct. 20 (UPI) — The Soviet Union said today that President Carter's decision to authorize production of modernized warheads and howitzer shells that could carry the neutron bomb is a dangerous step that will lead to actual development of the weapon.

In an editorial signed by commentator Sergei Vishnevsky, Pravda said that any attempts to exert pressure on the Soviet Union will meet with failure and are the actions of those who seek not international cooperation but increased tensions between states.

The sharp Soviet reaction to President Carter's decision came on the eve of the arrival in Moscow of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance for a round of strategic arms limitation talks, which the U.S. administration says it hopes will lead to an agreement before the end of the year.

Under the headline, "Dangerous Decision," Pravda said: "On the one hand they speak in Washington of the desirability of finding ways leading to disarmament. On the other hand, steps in the opposite direction are in fact being prepared."

The green light for the production of components of the neutron bomb, revealed by the U.S. administration, leads to the actual development of this new weapon of mass destruction.

"Dangerous Step"

"The peace-loving peoples of the world respond to this dangerous step envisaged by the United States," Pravda said, "with the mighty volume of their massive movement saying, 'No to the neutron bomb.'"

"Launching a program of production of so-called components, the Washington leadership is preparing mass production of this barbaric weapon."

"This is being done with the usual salad dressing: If the Soviet Union does not respect American demands in pursuing its defense policies, U.S. representatives explain,

then, ... the neutron bomb will be developed.

"Let us say straight out that the question can be put in this way only by those who are not seeking cooperation between states, but who are leading things toward an increase in international tension."

Pravda called the U.S. position "an unseemly and irresponsible approach."

Vance Preparing

Mr. Vance was preparing today for a major effort in Moscow during the weekend to resolve the question of disputed issues in the arms-limitation talks. Both Mr. Vance and chief U.S. arms negotiator Paul Warnke have been projecting an upbeat assessment of the chances of reaching an agreement through six years of negotiation.

Asked by one reporter if he thought he could get everything done during the Moscow talks Sunday and Monday, Mr. Vance replied, "I think so, yes."

Earlier in the week Mr. Warnke said the agreement was about 95 percent complete, with only a handful of unresolved items.

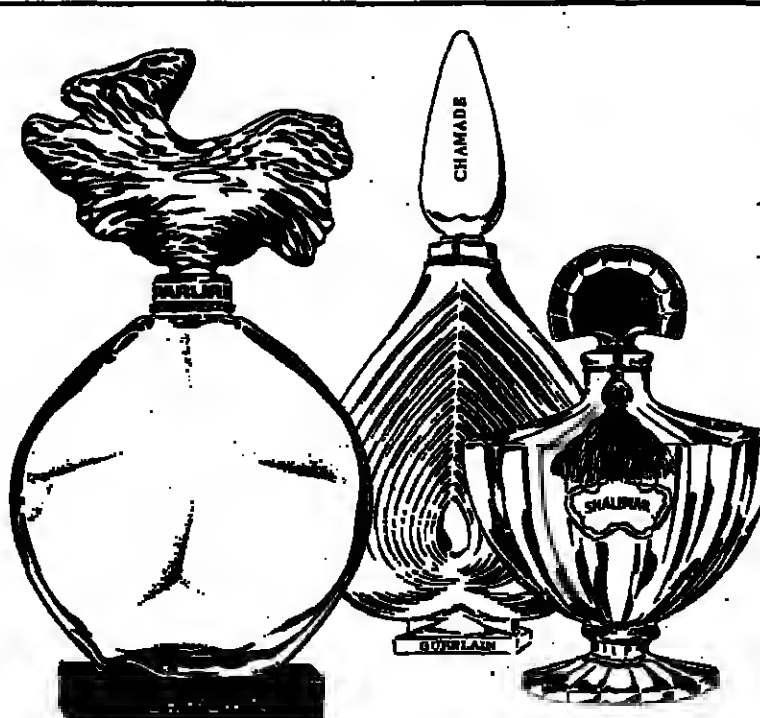
More Guarded View

But one senior aide accompanying the secretary said the chances of wrapping up the agreement during the coming weekend were at best 50-50.

"We should know pretty well by Sunday night what it looks like," said another official.

Arrangements Delayed

Right from the beginning, Zambia was months behind in making its purchases and arrangements for getting the fertilizer into the country on time. Normally, it should have been here six months before



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Damascus Reportedly Asks Cost Explanation

Saudi Nonpayment Stalls F-5s to Egypt

By John M. Goshko and George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (WP) — President Carter's plan to sell 50 F-5 fighters to Egypt has been delayed because Saudi Arabia, which is financing the deal, has held up payment because of questions about the price administration and economic sources said yesterday.

The first 10 F-5s were to have been delivered to Egypt no later than last month, but neither the Saudis nor its parts have been shipped, the Defense Department announced yesterday.

Although Pentagon spokesmen declined to explain why the deliveries have been held up, government officials said that the Saudi money that Egypt needs to finance the \$600 million airplane deal has not been forthcoming.

Diplomatic sources said the Saudi government is demanding that Washington explain why the F-5s destined for Egypt will cost much more than the same planes previously purchased by Saudi Arabia.

These sources emphasized that the Saudi Arabians are not attempting to embarrass Egyptian President Anwar Sadat for negotiating a separate peace with Israel.

Rather, it is a case of the Saudi Arabians trying to make sure that they get their money's worth, the source said.

These diplomatic sources added that the Saudi Arabians probably will come through with the money, probably by the end of November, if the Defense Department clears up the financial questions. The Saudi Arabians are anxious to receive the 60 U.S. Air Force F-15 fighters that Mr. Carter has promised them as part of the package, and they are unlikely to shoot down the deal over the F-5s.

Carter administration officials last spring persuaded Congress that Egypt must be allowed to buy the F-5s to modernize its air force to feel secure enough to negotiate a peace treaty with Israel. That argument is being administration officials as even more compelling now that Egypt and Israeli officials are in the final stages of negotiating a peace treaty.

The Carter-Mideast package calls for selling Egypt eight F-5Fs — two-seat trainer versions of the fighter — and 42 F-5Es, capable of aerial combat and bombing within a limited range.

Israel, under that same deal, will get 25 F-15 fighters and 75 F-16s. Both planes are considered more sophisticated than the F-5Es destined for Egypt.

The Egyptian Air Force is considered in pitiful shape by U.S. military officials. Although the Soviet Union supplied Egypt with hundreds of MIG fighters, relatively few of them are flying because of a lack of spare parts.

Taiwan Sale Shelved

In another arms-sales development, the Carter administration has decided to shelve for now the plan to upgrade the F-5 fighter and sell it to Taiwan, which also wants to modernize its air force.

The proposed F-5 for Taiwan, called the F-5G, would carry a bigger air-defense missile than the F-5 in its inventory. The F-5G, however, would have to undergo several major changes, including substituting a single powerful engine for the two smaller ones now propelling the F-5E fighter planes.

Once it was learned that the Carter administration was leaning heavily toward designing an F-5 specifically for Taiwan, several competitors of the plane's manufacturer, the Northrop Corp., protested to their senators and congressmen that they were being frozen out of an international arms sale deal.

The Pentagon has said that Northrop would have to sell at least 300 of the F-5Gs to make the modification of the plane a worthwhile business proposition.

The administration had indicated earlier that it was on the verge of going ahead with the F-5G offer to Taiwan, but officials said yesterday that under a recent decision, the deal has been postponed indefinitely, though not canceled. Taiwan would have purchased 30 F-5Gs under the proposal.

Besides the pressure from Northrop, some administration officials felt that modifying the F-5 so extensively for one foreign country would violate Mr. Carter's policy guideline that calls for countries to limit their purchases to weapons in the U.S. arsenal, rather than the United States tailoring the weapons to overseas needs.

Vietnam Says China Puts Guns Along Border

BANGKOK, Oct. 20 (UPI) — China installed long-range artillery along its border with Vietnam today and deployed more troops to support violations of Vietnamese territory, Radio Hanoi said.

The broadcast said that thousands of armed Chinese crossed into Vietnam in the last 10 days to ransack border villages, cut telephone lines, and fire their weapons to intimidate Vietnamese border guards.

It accused China of deliberately increasing tension along the border.

"Today, China installed big guns and troops along the border to support thousands of armed personnel crossing the border in many places," the broadcast said.

It did not specifically report armed clashes after the alleged intrusions, but said that the Chinese fired their weapons and that Vietnamese border guards warned the Chinese many times and compelled them to return back across the border.

Iranian Premier Orders 1,000 Prisoners Freed

TEHRAN, Oct. 20 (AP) — Premier Jafar Shari'Emami has ordered the release of 1,000 political prisoners.

Justice Mohammed Baheri said they will be freed next week. He said the list includes persons not held for violent crimes, and said some were arrested for possessing Communist literature last year, having such material could result in a three-year prison term.

On Thursday, opposition legislators demanded the release of all political prisoners, and Judge Baheri said the government had already discussed the amnesty with underground opposition leaders.

Iranian prisons are full of persons arrested during the bloody anti-government demonstrations against Western style reforms by Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

Stricken by Spill — John Hughes, the warden of the sea-bird cleaning unit near Tamerton, Britain, holds a guillemot, one of 60 birds rescued from the oil slick near the Welsh coast from the damaged Greek tanker *Christos Bitas*. Nearby are birds that are dying or have been killed.

4-Waste Plan Is Delayed As U.S. Urges Test Vault

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (WP) — The U.S. government has again postponed plans for disposal of nuclear waste by recommending more study before settling on permanent sites or methods of waste disposal.

A review group representing 16 U.S. agencies yesterday sent to President Carter a two-volume report recommending that work be done "at once" only on the siting and construction of "one or more" medium-size burial vaults for the short-term storage of the most poisonous radioactive wastes. Hedging when this proposal, the report said, the vaults should be built to allow access and removal of the wastes to more permanent sites.

Americans Confused

(Continued from Page 1)

Perceived Negotiations

Perceived that Americans there would be "screaming" when they learned the details of the law. Belgian income tax is comparatively low, value added is high and cost of living excessive. The lawyer indicated that U.S. taxes for Belgian residents would rise significantly.

Warnke to Be Consultant for Dept. of State

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (UPI) — Paul Warnke will become a part-time consultant to the State Department when he retires as chief U.S. arms negotiator on completion of a Salt-2 agreement.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is announcing his intention to appoint Paul Warnke a special consultant, to commence immediately on Mr. Warnke's departure from the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, a State Department spokesman said yesterday.

"The appointment is being made because of Secretary Vance's high personal and professional regard for Mr. Warnke."

Mr. Warnke is resigning for personal reasons and is expected to return to his private law practice. But the department said that he will be available to testify and speak in defense of a Salt-2 treaty, and help negotiate a Salt-3 pact, in the next planned round of talks.

State Department officials said that Mr. Warnke will be paid a consultant's fee on a daily or hourly basis, computed on an annual salary of \$47,500.



Gig Young and Ruth Schmidt last year on Hong Kong film set.

Actor Gig Young, Wife Found Dead in New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (UPI) — Actor Gig Young, 64, and his bride of three weeks were found fatally shot in their Manhattan apartment last night in an apparent murder-suicide, police said.

A police spokesman said that the couple was found lying on the floor of a bedroom at the exclusive Osborne Apartments near Carnegie Hall.

According to the spokesman, a gun was found in Mr. Young's hand. Police believe that Mr. Young shot his wife and then killed himself.

Police went to the building after receiving a phone call that shots had been fired in the apartment, the spokesman said.

Mrs. Young's name was given as Ruth Schmidt, 31, who used the stage name Kim Schmidt. She was Mr. Young's fifth wife.

Three of Mr. Young's four previous marriages ended in divorce. His second wife, Sophie Rosenbaum, a Warner Brothers drama coach, died of cancer in 1972 after only a year of marriage.

Met on Film Set

Mr. Young and Miss Schmidt met last September in Hong Kong while filming sequences to complete "Game of Death," which actor Bruce Lee was making in 1973, when he died. Miss Schmidt worked on the set as a script supervisor.

She was the editor of Forum magazine and also ran the Quorum art gallery in Hong Kong. She was a native of West Germany who moved to Australia as a child with her parents.

Mr. Young won an Oscar for best supporting actor for his role opposite Jane Fonda in the 1969 film "They Shoot Horses, Don't They?" In the film he played an exonerated dancer marooned during the Depression.

Critics called Mr. Young's performance in the film "a lifetime for a drowning actor" whose career was marked by "a trail of second leads in second-rate movies."

Mr. Young had said of his career up to then: "Thirty years and 55 pictures and there are not more than five that were any good or any good for me."

Mr. Young was born Byron Barr in St. Cloud, Minn., on Nov. 4, 1913. He then moved to Washington, where he acted in high school plays and joined amateur theater. Upon graduation, he moved to California.

Character's Name Taken

Mr. Young was spotted by a talent scout in a playhouse in Pasadena, Calif., where he appeared in 30 plays during his three-year stay. His first film was "The Gay Sisters," with Barbara Stanwyck, in which he played a character named Gig Young.

Because reaction to the name was favorable and because there was already an actor named Byron Barr, he changed his name to Gig Young.

During World War II, he left acting to serve in the military.

3 Poles Request Finland Asylum

HELSINKI, Oct. 20 (AP) — Three Polish men have applied for political asylum in Finland after they made their way from Poland hidden in the trailer of a truck, a newspaper reported today.

The Helsinki Sanomat reported that the men crossed the Baltic on a car ferry, hiding in the trailer, and that they sneaked out at Helsinki harbor. They made their way to Lohja, 60 kilometers west of Helsinki, where they turned themselves in to police.

The Interior Ministry was expected to decide their case next week. The men were being detained by Helsinki police.

New U.S. Judgeships

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (UPI) — President Carter today signed legislation creating 152 new federal judgeships and said many of them should be filled by women or minority group members.

PARIS-BRINDISI-PATRAS-ATHENS Train and Ship Service

FOR MORE DETAILS CALL: LONDON 40-0000, 40-0001, 40-0002, 40-0003, 40-0004, 40-0005, 40-0006, 40-0007, 40-0008, 40-0009, 40-0010, 40-0011, 40-0012, 40-0013, 40-0014, 40-0015, 40-0016, 40-0017, 40-0018, 40-0019, 40-0020, 40-0021, 40-0022, 40-0023, 40-0024, 40-0025, 40-0026, 40-0027, 40-0028, 40-0029, 40-0030, 40-0031, 40-0032, 40-0033, 40-0034, 40-0035, 40-0036, 40-0037, 40-0038, 40-0039, 40-0040, 40-0041, 40-0042, 40-0043, 40-0044, 40-0045, 40-0046, 40-0047, 40-0048, 40-0049, 40-0050, 40-0051, 40-0052, 40-0053, 40-0054, 40-0055, 40-0056, 40-0057, 40-0058, 40-0059, 40-0060, 40-0061, 40-0062, 40-0063, 40-0064, 40-0065, 40-0066, 40-0067, 40-0068, 40-0069, 40-0070, 40-0071, 40-0072, 40-0073, 40-0074, 40-0075, 40-0076, 40-0077, 40-0078, 40-0079, 40-0080, 40-0081, 40-0082, 40-0083, 40-0084, 40-0085, 40-0086, 40-0087, 40-0088, 40-0089, 40-0090, 40-0091, 40-0092, 40-0093, 40-0094, 40-0095, 40-0096, 40-0097, 40-0098, 40-0099, 40-0100, 40-0101, 40-0102, 40-0103, 40-0104, 40-0105, 40-0106, 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Congressional Frenzy

Although the 95th Congress has decamped, squads of weary staff assistants and clerks are still processing the heaps of legislation that the Senate and House disposed of, one way or another, in those marathon sessions last week. It will be days before every bill that has passed has been printed and transmitted to the president. It could be months before ordinary citizens find out some of the things this Congress did. Right now, few legislators themselves have had a chance to learn all the details of the tax bill, the energy package and the hundred-plus other bills they approve in the last frenzied days.

There are obvious hazards in making laws at such a pitch. It enhances the power of those who control major bills — or can obstruct them. Senate Finance Committee chairman Russell Long, D-La., wound up as usual in the cathedra seat. The frenzy also invited all kinds of wheeling and dealing, from the nonstop haggling that enabled Rep. Phillip Burton, D-Cal., to wrap up a \$1-billion package of park projects, to the attempted parlay on behalf of sugar, steel, copper and textiles interests.

With most normal procedural safeguards cast aside, lawmakers must rely even more than normally on the staffs' diligence and their colleagues' good faith. It's a dicey way to operate, and quite accident-prone. One measure passed at 4 a.m. Sunday, for instance, has thrown foreign-service retirement rules into a snarl that will have to be untangled by the next Congress or the courts. Other costly problems are bound to turn up. End-of-session jams test both the stamina of human beings under pressure and the whole system's capacity to absorb and correct mistakes.

Yet the same factors that make such frenzies perilous also make them practically unavoidable. Legislating by tradeoffs, for instance, promotes delay as everyone tries to hold back cards to play at the best time. And there were special reasons why so much major legislation piled up this year. The Demo-

cratic congressional leadership and various interest groups started out with large agendas of domestic measures — jobs, urban aid, consumer bills, labor-law reform — that the Republican administrations of the last decade had not been hospitable to. President Carter then added on most of the programs he had promised to advance in four years — and asked Congress to deal with intricate, divisive energy issues besides.

It's worth recalling, too, how much time and energy this Congress devoted to institutional concerns, from the successful struggles for new ethics codes to the less praiseworthy attempts to dictate foreign policy and bring various agencies to heel. Moreover, the surge of "democracy" on Capitol Hill has made the House, especially, fractious enough to make a mule skinner wince. Finally, the political climate shifted during this session as inflation accelerated and curbing government became a paramount concern.

What's surprising about all this is not the Congress got so jammed up but that the results were as good as they were. Congress did support President Carter on the crucial questions of foreign policy — and did, in the end, curb its own extravagant instincts on the water-projects and highway bills. Civil-service reform was a triumph for Congress as well as a presidential victory. The energy package is at least a start. The tuition tax credit plans got shelved. The House accepted rules on Medicaid funding of abortions fairer than the curbs imposed last year.

Perhaps most heartening is the possibility that this year's congressional convulsions may not recur. A few tough subjects, such as urban aid and health-care costs, have been held over, but the 96th Congress's agenda is likely to be lighter overall. Moreover, proposals in the House to consolidate subcommittees and improve the flow of legislative traffic are gathering momentum. The popular focus on trimming government reinforces that tendency. All told, the 96th Congress may be somewhat less frenetic than the one that just left town.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Trudeau in Trouble

Canada's special elections this week have done serious damage to Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, as he faces national elections next spring. Canadian politics will now proceed on two levels. While his Liberal Party prepares itself in the conventional way for the elections, there will be a good deal of pulling and hauling internally over his leadership. Mr. Trudeau has grimly declared he intends to remain at the head of the party. But that may not necessarily be the last word.

The special elections were for 15 parliamentary seats, seven held by Liberals. Of the 15, the Liberals won two. Ontario, with a third of Canada's population, is its political center of gravity, and five of the previously Liberal seats were there. The Liberals lost all of them and, worse, got fewer votes than either of the two principal opposition parties.

The Liberal's opposition is split between one party to their right and another to their left. A good many Liberals suspect that the defeats this week were owed to votes specifically against Mr. Trudeau. It would follow that, if he retired, the party might hope to win once again because of its strong centrist position. But Mr. Trudeau is not the retiring sort.

He is now in his 11th year as prime minister. He has been in power longer than the head of any other government among the

world's major democracies. A man of brilliance and style, he has devoted himself above all to the cause of national unity. He came to office as the man who, more than any other, might be able to hold the French-speaking and English-speaking populations together. A decade later, the separatist movement now seems in fact to be losing momentum. The separatists who control the Quebec provincial government get more and more vague about the promised referendum on Quebec's independence, and more and more defensive about Quebec's disproportionately severe economic troubles. Stagnation is simultaneously undermining both Mr. Trudeau's position and that of his separatist enemies.

The inflation rate in Canada is a little lower than in the United States. But unemployment, at 8.5 percent last month, is much higher. The Canadian dollar has been sinking on the international currency exchanges even faster than its U.S. cousin. There seems to be a current of thinking in the English-speaking provinces that Quebec separatism, Mr. Trudeau's special preoccupation, is a diminishing threat — while the state of the economy is a rising one. New circumstances sometimes require new politicians. The special elections have forced Canada to consider that thought, as the long winter arrives.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other U.S. Opinion

Equal Rights at Sea

U.S. District Court Judge John J. Sirica has opened up a can of worms with his ruling that Congress may not forbid Navy women from serving aboard ships at sea except for transports and hospital ships. Navy women had sued on the grounds that Congress would not let them serve at sea. The judge said this constituted a denial of women's equal rights.

Now we come to the problem. Suppose Navy men were to bring a class action suit that argues their sex was being denied equal rights. Suppose male sailors were to contend that being required to serve at sea — especially in time of war or in some equivalent

dangerous situation — constituted a denial of their equal rights. Why should men sailors be forced to risk their lives in the service, while women are not?

Make no mistake about it, if women volunteers were "required" to serve long tours of duty at sea, would they enlist in the same proportions as men? If women could be assigned by the Navy to hazardous duty, would they sign up in the same numbers?

Take away this female advantage and require them to serve in war areas, and wouldn't recruitment of women be likely to drop?

— From the Newport, R.I. Daily News.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 20, 1903

NEW YORK — The much heralded evangelist Dr. Dowie, recently arrived with his crowd of "Zionites," was soundly hissed at his first speech at Madison Square Garden last night. Although backed by well-drilled choruses, Dr. Dowie's presentation was unappealing, the range of his voice being limited and his tones harsh. The tired, disgruntled "Zionites" gathered this morning to receive consolation from the new Elijah. Only a few wore overcoats; the rest shiveringly made their way to their seats when the "prophet's" closed carriage arrived.

Fifty Years Ago

October 20, 1928

BUDAPEST — There was another outbreak of anti-Semitism in the university here today, the Jewish students being driven out of the classrooms. The rioting was a protest against the government's recent policy of permitting the admittance to the university courses of a greater number of Jews than heretofore. Several Jewish students were hurt, but one who was badly beaten was found to be not a Jew. The university administration helped the rioters pinpoint students of Jewish descent. Later that evening, marching students attacked Jews seen out in the streets.



Defense: Dilemma for Tokyo

By Ken Ishii

TOKYO — Under other circumstances, in another country, it might have been passed off as a storm in a teacup, but the controversy touched off by the recent suggestion by Gen. Kurisu that the Japanese defense forces might have to resort to "extralegal" action in the event of a surprise attack is still smoldering.

The chairman of the joint chiefs of staff of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces, who resigned in the wake of the criticism aroused by his statement, was referring to the fact that under Japanese defense laws, the JSDF cannot go into action without the specific authorization of the premier and the approval of the Diet. He was saying, in effect, that if Japan was taken by surprise by an armed attack on its territory, it might be necessary for the JSDF to go into action without waiting for the premier's prior permission, rather than stand by idly until it was perhaps too late.

To some, the general was merely stating the obvious, but in a country wrapped up in an almost fanatical aversion to the use of force under any circumstances, his remarks played right into the hands of the political opposition. In heated Diet debate, Premier Fukuda stressed he had no intention of allowing the military to usurp control over the defense forces from the civilian establishment. The government's latest white paper on defense also makes a point of emphasizing that Japan's defense capability "is always placed under civilian control."

Not Comfortable

Ever since Gen. MacArthur ordered Japan to set up a para-military police reserve, which grew into today's JSDF, the Japanese have never been totally comfortable with the military presence.

Deeply seared by the national destruction into which their military rulers led them in World War II, Japanese welcomed Article 9 of their postwar Constitution as a categorical renouncing war and the possession of arms forever. Later, the inconsistency of the JSDF's existence with the constitutional ban on arms was justified with the explanation — upheld by the Supreme Court — that Article 9 did not deny Japan the right to defend itself.

Nevertheless, Japan has kept its defense spending to a minimum, which it has been able to do under the protective umbrella of its security treaty with the United States. In the event of a major attack, the United States would come to Japan's aid.

However, few Japanese, the specialists excepted, have ever given much thought to what the JSDF would actually do in a crisis. Though the majority of Japanese, according to recent polls, no longer disapprove of the defense forces, the possibility that they might one day be called into action has seemed too remote to be worth thinking about seriously. Most Japanese seem to consider the JSDF's primary role to be disaster relief.

Face the Fact

What Gen. Kurisu did was to help force Japanese to face the fact that their army, navy and air force are more than cosmetic appendages to their nationhood.

Actually, a study has been in progress since last year on "legal questions related to the effective and smooth implementation by the defense forces of their responsibility should they be ordered into defensive action under Article 76 of the Defense Forces Law," to quote a JSDF release.

This is the article allowing the premier to order the JSDF into action — against armed aggression against Japanese territory proper —

with the Diet's consent. The article also allows him to order the defense forces into action and obtain Diet approval afterwards "in the event of extreme emergency."

A defense official explained: "Until recently, it was thought that existing laws spelling out the supremacy of civilian control over the defense forces was sufficient, but now there is an awareness that perhaps we haven't covered all the points necessary to maintain an adequate defense posture after [note the effect] the JSDF is ordered into action, such as calling up reserves, procuring materiel, and so on."

Opposition

Gen. Kurisu's reference to "extralegal action" was to that possible time span before the premier's order. If Japan is attacked before the premier can make a decision, why not let the JSDF counterattack before it is too late and obtain the premier's approval afterwards? There is considerable opposition to this line of reasoning. Clearly, the Japanese are confronted with a dilemma. But at least there is now a cognizance that the dilemma exists.

A related aspect that has so far not been publicly raised is that U.S. forces in Japan operate under their own chain of command. In the event of an attack on Japan, their response would not be circumscribed by the restrictions of Japanese defense laws.

Emergency

In an actual emergency, there would obviously be close coordination between the two countries, but in theory, U.S. forces — principally the Air Force — could be repelling surprise assault on Japanese territory while the JSDF stood by waiting for the premier to act.

Such U.S. action would not come under the Security Treaty's prior consultation clause. This clause re-

quires the United States to consult beforehand with Japan only on major changes in the deployment into Japan of U.S. military equipment, and on the use of Japan-based U.S. forces for action outside Japan.

One Japanese official noted: "In other countries, armed forces exist by definition to repel armed aggression, and special laws are not considered necessary to get the military into action if aggression occurs. But in Japan, nothing can be done except within the framework of the law, in this case Article 76. In this sense, Japan is probably unique."

He may be right.

The New Pope's Army

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — With the election of Pope John Paul II of Poland, Stalin's mocking question — "How many divisions does the pope have?" — takes on a different meaning.

The answer probably is: "Quite a few." In Poland, the new pontiff has not only divisions but an army of the faithful. In the rest of Communist Eastern Europe, including not only Czechoslovakia and Hungary but East Germany, the temporal and political world of Communism is now probably going to have to deal with the spiritual world of Catholicism in different terms.

In his first formal address to the cardinals in the Sixtine Chapel, the new Pope said that he wanted to reach out "to all people and to those who are oppressed by whatever injustices or discrimination — whether it has to do with economy, life in society, political life or the freedom of conscience..."

This takes on quite a few people not only in Eastern Europe but in the rest of the world. It did not come across as a provocation or challenge to the Communist leaders, but simply as a declaration of personal faith and duty. But the political implications are not likely to be missed by the Communist leaders who have proclaimed their atheism but have never quite been able to stamp out religion or explain the mysteries of death to their suppressed believers.

Poland didn't need a national pope to sustain the religious life of its people. Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński had held the ring and defended the faith against all invaders from East or West and the Polish armed forces, alone among Communist nations, had to have priests in their ranks.

Even President Edward Gierek of Poland, when I interviewed him

last year, seemed to feel obliged to express his respect for the church.

His mother was a devout Roman Catholic, he said, who had rebuked him for his Communist politics, but they had agreed to disagree about this. Poland is a very old country and has learned to suffer and live with these things, he said.

Changes

There will probably be no major confrontations about all this in Eastern Europe, but there will undoubtedly be important changes in subtle ways.

The new Pope's inaugural Mass in St. Peter's Basilica will be seen by television all over Eastern Europe. Presumably, at some point, John Paul II will go home as the supreme pontiff to the ancient see of Cracow and there again proclaim his faith.

Time, space and politics as well as religion, are bound to be affected by all this. John Paul II is just beyond his middle fifties — younger than most political leaders in the world. With luck, he will outlast them all and could even exercise his influence in the Roman Catholic Church until the end of the century.

Satellite TV?

In the next decade, the likelihood is that we will have world satellite television in which ideas will not only cross the Iron Curtain but vault the continents.

Then it will mean much more if the spiritual world really reaches out "to all the people" — and to those who are oppressed by whatever injustices or discrimination.

So the more you look at this decision in Rome and this Pope with his quiet eyes and jut jaw, the more important it seems. It may be that John Paul II has more "divisions" than Stalin ever imagined. The question now is how he will use them in the years ahead.

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Obituaries

Ramon Mercader, 64,
Assassinated Trotsky

MOSCOW, Oct. 20 (Reuters)—Ramon Mercader, the Spaniard who assassinated Trotsky in Mexico in 1940, died Wednesday in Havana, sources close to his family said yesterday.

The sources said that his body could be cremated in Cuba and the ashes flown to the Soviet Union on Sunday, apparently for burial in a place of honor in Moscow.

Earlier this month, Mercader's younger brother, Luis, who has lived in the Soviet Union since 1939, said Ramon—who was 64—had gone to Havana early in 1977 for treatment for cancer.

Ramon Mercader insisted throughout hours of the attorneys' questioning after Trotsky's murder that his motives for killing the former Soviet leader were only personal and that he had acted alone.

But most writers outside the Soviet Union expressed the conviction that he acted on behalf of Stalin, Trotsky's arch-enemy.

Trotsky, one of the leaders of the Bolshevik Revolution and subsequently Soviet foreign minister, was shot in the back of the head in his house in Coyoacan, a suburb of Mexico City, where he was living in exile after losing a power struggle with Stalin.

Mortally wounded, Trotsky issued an alarm. Mercader was arrested shortly thereafter. He served 30 years in jail.

When he was freed in 1961, he went to Czechoslovakia and shortly thereafter—according to an interview with a Western reporter last year—came to Moscow.

The Soviet Union has never publicly acknowledged that he was acting on behalf of Stalin.

Gunnar Nilsson

LONDON, Oct. 20 (UPI)—Swedish Formula One racing driver Gunnar Nilsson, 29, a man of "plain unselfishness," died today after a nine-month fight against cancer and a summer-long campaign to raise research funds to combat the disease.

"He showed a lack of care for his own safety just like when he was driving his motor car," said Dr. Daniel O'Connell, head of the radiotherapy unit at London's Charing Cross Hospital, where Mr. Nilsson's rare form of testicular cancer was first diagnosed.

Mr. Nilsson took part in 35 grand-prix races in 1976 and 1977 as the No. 2 driver to Mario Andretti on Colin Chapman's Lotus team. His only F1 victory came in the 1977 Belgian Grand Prix.

Many of the leaders of the Grand Prix world came to his bedside last week, including Jackie Stewart and Ken Tyrrell, the man who once touted him as a future world champion.

Bernie Ecclestone, head of the Formula 1 Constructors Association, pledged to arrange a special race to raise funds for cancer treatment.

Mr. Nilsson, the son of a building contractor from Helsingborg, began racing comparatively late, when he was 24. He had been a radio officer in the Swedish submarine service.

Stephen Kennedy

SAN DIEGO, Oct. 20 (AP)—Stephen Kennedy, 72, New York City police commissioner from 1955 to 1961, died Tuesday, family members announced.

Mr. Kennedy worked his way up from patrolman, and he spent 33 years with the New York police department. He moved to San Diego in 1972.

Recent Murders Involve Bulgarians

London: Death Stalks Political Emigres

By William Tuohy

LONDON, Oct. 20 — For generations, London has been considered among the safest of the world's major cities, where one could walk about unafraid at any hour of the night.

But in recent months, the streets of London have become a dangerous place for some, and the danger is straight out of a James Bond thriller.

Imperiled are political refugees living here. To the consternation of Scotland Yard and counter-intelligence forces, they have become targets of their enemies.

The most recent outbreak of almost fictional intrigue involves defectors from Bulgaria, who may have been the victims of Eastern European secret service agents.

Playwright Dies Mysteriously

A Bulgarian playwright, Georgi Markov, 49, who worked as a translator and broadcaster for the British Broadcasting Corp., died Sept. 11 after a mysterious poisoning episode. On his way to the BBC office in central London, Mr. Markov was jabbed in the leg with an umbrella which he said was wielded by a man with a heavy foreign accent who said, "I'm sorry."

Then another BBC broadcaster, Vladimir Simonov, 30, was found in his apartment, dead from an apparent fall. The fall may have been accidental but police have not ruled out foul play.

In the case of Mr. Markov, an examination turned up a tiny pellet in his leg with two small holes that could have contained a contraceptive toxic substance.

When this became known, another prominent Bulgarian defector, Vladimir Kostov, reported in Paris that he had felt a sting outside a subway station and was ill for several days. On learning of Mr.

Markov's death, Mr. Kostov was examined and a similar pellet was found in his back.

Arabs Battle

But the Bulgarians are only the most recent foreigners involved with political violence in London.

In the last two years, violence between various Arab political factions has turned London into a battleground.

Last year, the former premier of Yemen, Abdullah Qadhi al-Hagari, his wife, and an aide were shot outside a hotel near Hyde Park, and two Syrians were killed when their car exploded in London's fashionable West End.

Last July, the spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization, Said Hammami, was shot by another Arab in his Mayfair office.

The former Iraqi premier, Abdel Rezzak el-Nayef, was assassinated outside the Intercontinental Hotel. And Iraqi Ambassador Taha al-Dawood narrowly missed injury in a grenade attack outside his embassy.



Ramon Mercader, in a Mexican jail in the 1950s.

Student, Worker Protests
Paralyze Traffic in Paris

PARIS, Oct. 20 (UPI)—Demonstrations by shipyard workers, clerks, motorcyclists, city employees and high school students tied up Paris traffic today, accentuating the atmosphere of social unrest throughout the French capital.

According to trade unions, 5,000 shipyard workers, who came to Paris for the protest, marched to the Place de l'Opera in the center of the city to call attention to rising unemployment in their trade.

Several hundred city employees marched from city hall to the Place de la Concorde to demand better wages and working conditions.

Across the Seine River, hundreds of clerks gathered also to demand higher salaries and improved job security.

Motorcycle Protest

Later in the day, associations of motorcyclists announced that their members would cruise through Paris, from the Bastille in the eastern part of the city, to the Champs Elysees, to protest a threatened ban on large motorcycles and to demand a more active government policy in favor of motorcyclists.

Cartons and cans of garbage have accumulated on Paris sidewalks all week because of a strike of garbage truck drivers demanding higher pay and more manpower.

Students of Paris high schools also staged a protest march at the Place de la Bourse to demand more teachers. They burst into the Paris stock exchange and scuffled briefly with exchange employees. Police said that several glass panels in the Bourse building were shattered but that no one was hurt.

Railroad Strike

Wednesday, hundreds of railroad workers stayed off the job to protest the deterioration of their working conditions and the lack of personnel. Post office workers announced that they will stage a 24-hour strike Oct. 24 to demand better pay and better security measures at post offices.

In addition to the specific demands expressed by the different groups of demonstrators, all protested France's growing unemployment, now affecting 1,284,600 persons or 6 percent of the work force and rising inflation expected to be more than 10 percent by the end of the year.

U.S. Data Show Lung Cancer Up Among Women

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—Lung cancer, by far the deadliest of the three most common cancers, has increased dramatically among U.S. women in this decade, according to a statistical report published yesterday.

The National Cancer Institute, said its new figures, when compared with the last major survey, conducted for 1969-1971, indicate that cancer cases overall have been increasing 1 to 2 percent a year since 1970, but that the lung cancer rate among white women has risen 8 percent a year and among black women nearly 10 percent. There have also been substantial increases in cancer of the uterus, but that is not considered as deadly a disease.

Previously noted declines in the rate of cervical cancer in women and stomach cancers among men and women appear to be continuing, the figures indicate.

Colon and rectal cancers, breast cancer and lung cancer are by far the most common, occurring nearly twice as often as any other form of the disease. The report indicates that only 12 percent of lung-cancer victims survive as long as three years, while nearly four out of five women with breast cancer are still alive three years later, and about half of those with cancer of the colon live at least three years.

Intimidation Factor

In seeking a motive for the murder of Mr. Markov, police have suggested that his broadcasts may have provoked the regime of Todor Zhivkov, the pro-Soviet Bulgarian Communist Party leader.

BBC officials said that Mr. Markov often translated news reports into Bulgarian, read them, and did occasional features of interest to the Bulgarian audience. However, he also wrote scripts for Radio Free Europe, a U.S. station in Munich that broadcasts to Eastern Europe. He documented corruption and indiscretions among Bulgarian leaders.

Some intelligence specialists in London believe that the culprits may have been agents of the Soviet KGB. The most likely motive, according to this view, is to intimidate other Bulgarian and East European defectors from becoming involved in propaganda activities.

To combat the terrorism against political emigres, the police have strengthened the anti-terrorist squad that works with Scotland Yard's Special Branch, the units that specialize in subversive activities. These units have liaison with the British secret intelligence service, which can provide tips and leads.

Safer for Criminals

Some outside police specialists believe that terrorists may be attracted to London because most British police are not armed, and the likelihood of being injured in the commission of a crime in London is less than elsewhere in Europe.

And some Arab embassies and East European legations are thought to have aided agents under their diplomatic immunity. Some senior diplomats suggest that London can threaten those countries suspected of being involved in political killings with loss of diplomatic representation in London. In a quiet way, sources say, the message to "sort out your difficulties elsewhere" is being passed along.

Both said the government's aim is to maintain a stable pound.

Mr. Healey warned that if pay increases rocket too fast next year the government will use tax and monetary measures to crack down on them, even though such action would slow down the growth of output and boost unemployment.

"The top priority is to keep inflation under control and the government will continue to use a wide range of policy instruments to this end, whether a satisfactory monetary system comes about or not," Mr. Healey said.

Mr. Richardson said "The economy should enjoy expansion at a rate which is sufficiently temperate to be sustainable."

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The Art Market

Conventional 19th-Century Painting Makes Strong Comeback

By Soren Melikian

LONDON, Oct. 20 (IHT) — The victory of Impressionism now seems so final that the enemy it fought a hundred years ago is all but forgotten. Yet that enemy — conventional art — is making a surprising comeback. Under various labels (19th century academic painting, kitsch, etc.) not strictly synonymous but all covering pretty much the same level of artistry, it creeps back into exhibitions, museums and classrooms. Last Wednesday's mammoth sale at Sotheby's was devoted to it under the low-keyed title of "Fine Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Century European Paintings and Works of Artistic Interest."

In 354 lots, the richly illustrated catalog provides a fairly extensive coverage of the huge production of Europe's conventional painters.

Perhaps the most striking characteristic is how little aesthetic difference there is between various countries. Distinctive features, if any, lie in details of costume or scenery, not in the handling of the subject matter in general. Just as Impressionism and later Fauvism and Cubism spread across Europe, so there was an international brotherhood of conventional mediocrity. "On the Dunes," a study of a young girl carrying a baby on her back and walking barefoot by the sea, was painted in 1873 by a Dutch painter called Hendricus Jacobus Burgers, while the "Study of a Young Woman Sitting on a Wicker Chair" by the mercifully forgotten Arruio Stagliano was done in Italy around 1900. The two painters, who made a decent living without ever achieving fame, did not know each other and cannot

have influenced each other. Stagliano, born in Naples in 1870, studied under a sculptor called Leonardo Bistolfi in Turin, and died there in 1936 without having traveled much. Burgers, born near Arnheim in 1834, came to Paris to study under sculptor Louis Royer and Josef Israels and worked in The Hague and Paris.

Despite the distance and the interval in time, they aimed at the same effect — a soppy depiction of a poor young girl in tatters — using almost the same technique. Stagliano's brushwork is just a shade looser. Burgers' piece fetched £1,430 and Stagliano's £242, which is a bit tough on Stagliano.

A Dickensian interest in the working classes generated throughout Europe the sort of painting that pleases admirers of Socialist Realism. From Holland and Germany

to Italy and Spain, the same concern for the humble life of peasants, fishermen and paddlers resulted in the same stilted scenes, indifferently drawn and badly painted. Whether it is Dutch painter Philippe Lodovick Jacob Frederick Sids painting a young woman with her children on the shore — knocked down at whacking £5,720 — or German artist Jan Jacobus Matthijs Damschroder representing a street vendor offering crosses and rosaries to peasant women in regional dress — £3,960 — they all turn out surprisingly similar pictures. Their figures have the same frozen attitudes. Their work throughout suffers from the same weakness. They strive desperately to be pictures. To these artists the world is like a huge theatrical scene on which they set up mannequin-like figures.

When they went out to the east, they surpassed themselves. Overwhelmed by the novelty of the scene, they meticulously jotted down every detail, going to the extreme of faithfully copying the motifs of rugs and sometimes even intricate Arabic inscriptions. Occasionally this gives them a redeeming documentary value. In the past three years, these paintings, pompously called "Works of the Orientalist School," have been soaring to dizzy heights. This is entirely due to the Middle Eastern market.

Wednesday, a view of a crowded street in Cairo showing some interesting architectural details done in 1855 by John Frederick Lewis, went up to a mad £48,400. It is strictly the subject matter that accounts for this record price. Were it a European landscape by the same artist, it would go for a tenth of that figure — if that.

In this category, variations in style or even pictorial quality seem to have very little effect on prices. Another Egyptian street scene, by Viennese painter Rudolf Ernst who studied at the Vienna Academy before settling in Paris, was in totally different style — less sketchy, more sentimental. It sold just as brilliantly, for £19,800, the difference in price simply reflecting the lesser documentary value of Ernst's picture. Part of it is fanciful reconstruction.

Decadence

Perhaps the most interesting side of such sales to outsiders who do not collect in this field is the visual demonstration they provide of the decadence that hit European painting before Impressionism. In its early stage, it begins with mechanical, lifeless repetition of past. This is particularly evident in the Dutch school of the period. Jan Kobell's "Milkmaid with Cattle and Sheep" is a cheap offshoot (literally — selling for £2,620 — and figuratively) of 17th century landscape painting.

As painters got tired of copying the past, they tried the picturesque strain discussed above. When this began to wear out, they fell headlong into the trap of competing with photography. It is fascinating to watch the gradual change in composition and, more subtly, in the observation of details that characterizes conventional paintings throughout Europe as photography gained popularity by the 1870s. "A Huntsman With His Hounds in a Woodland Clearing," done in 1873 by Alexander von Wierusz Kowalski of the German school, is typical. The careful painting of the birch-tree trunks and of crushed grass in the foreground; the omission of the body of a dog concealed by three slender trees; and two other dogs whose hindquarters only

are visible — all are so much as in a snapshot as to have been unthinkable 20 or 30 years earlier.

Painters began to single out street scenes and handle them like the close-ups of a photographer. In 1882 Alfredo Ricci painted a knife grinder, cropping part of the big wheel on the right side of the picture in a way that none of his predecessors would have considered. The setting itself is photographic: The man is shown standing against a blank wall, without perspective — a total break with tradition, although Ricci's carefully realistic manner is anything but revolutionary.

Ideological Rift

By then the break between the new avant garde school — Impressionism and Pointillism — and the bulk of the painters was complete. European society massively patronized the conventional painters. The artistic community was torn by an ideological/aesthetic rift.

The recent resurrection of the conventional painters and their phenomenal success at auction, emphasized by Wednesday's sale, strongly suggests that the apparent conversion of the public to the Impressionist and later movements is far from complete or lasting. The steep prices paid for academic painting show that it is not just a substitute for better paintings that have become too dear.

\$1.5 Million Paid for Miro Work in Japan

TOKYO, Oct. 20 (AP) — The Fukuoka Municipal Art Museum has purchased a 1945 Joan Miro painting for 288,600,000 yen (about \$1.5 million), the city's cultural committee told the city assembly.

The surrealist painting, "Dancer Listening to Organ Music in Gothic Church," is the most Japanese Miro ever painted by the Spaniard. Other Miro's bought by the Japanese are in the National International Art Museum in Osaka, the Toyama Art Museum and the Ohara Art Museum in Kurashiki.

The Fukuoka museum, under construction at a cost of 4.7 billion yen (about \$250,000), will open in the fall of next year.

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Jazz

The Disciplined, Inspirational Beat of Elvin Jones

By Michael Zwerin

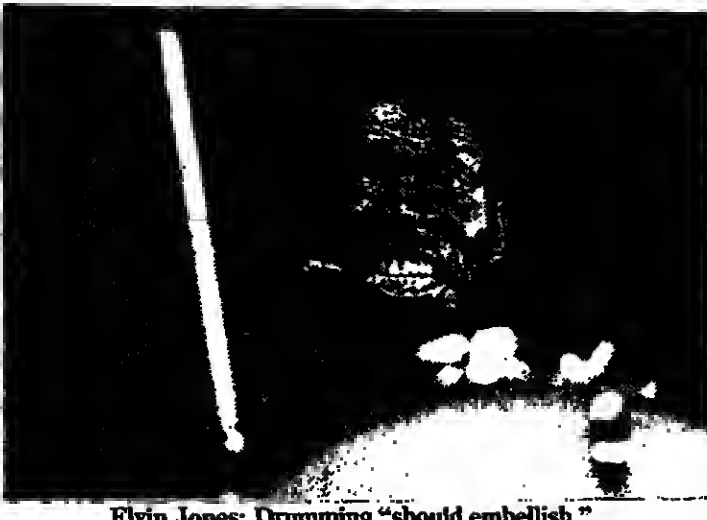
BASEL, Switzerland, Oct. 20 (IHT) — Elvin Jones was sitting at the bar of the Five Spot Cafe on the Bowery in New York, looking at his watch. The quartet for which he was the drummer had an agreement: Anyone who showed up late bought the others a drink. Elvin sometimes stood two rounds a night. This time, however, he was still alone when it reached 10. He called out: "Bartender... a quadruple Old Bushmills on the rocks."

That was the old Elvin Jones. For years now he has been clean, positive, reliable, no longer allowing any excesses to get in the way of his music. The new Jones is thanks partly to his Japanese wife Keiko, also his manager, who travels with him the 10 months a year that his quartet "The Jazz Machine" is on the road. She explains simply: "I'm afraid of that man when he drinks."

Bridge

Jones was one of the principal bridges between the worlds of art, theater and jazz when they mingled during a creative spurt in New York almost 20 years ago. Larry Rivers painted his portrait. He played a gunfighter in the underground film "Zachariah" and had a role in Jay and Fran Landesman's off-Broadway musical "The Nervous Set." He mixed easily at left parties with people like playwright Jack Gelber and artist Willem De Kooning.

Jones' albums sell more than 100,000 copies each. His band is of



Elvin Jones: Drumming "should embellish."

ferred more engagements than he can accept. He has met with the Japanese minister of culture to discuss, as he puts it, "the upgrading of jazz in general." He is a superstar — yet last month he toured Germany and Switzerland as a sideman with the George Grunz Concert Orchestra.

'Good Discipline'

Before playing the Atlantis Club here, he was asked why he had agreed to do it. He answered as a musician, not a star: "I like George's music. I like playing with big bands. It's good discipline; gives me a chance to brush up on my reading too [he's self-taught]. This is the first big band I've played with since Duke Ellington."

That was in 1966, when he'd just left John Coltrane after six historic years. Ellington had, for reasons still unclear, hired another drummer. There was some heavy political maneuvering in the band. "It's not one of my more pleasant memories," he says now. "It was only two weeks, and I didn't get a real chance to play. Although Duke has always been the person I've most admired since the beginning of my musical life."

He trails off with an air of melancholy recollection. You sense tremendous vulnerability in the man, despite a rather fierce appearance. And his empathy, expressed in frequent shouted laughter and fib-crushing bear-hugs, impresses everyone who knows him.

The Elvin Jones "Jazz Machine" opens a two week engagement at Ronnie Scott's Club in London Oct. 23.

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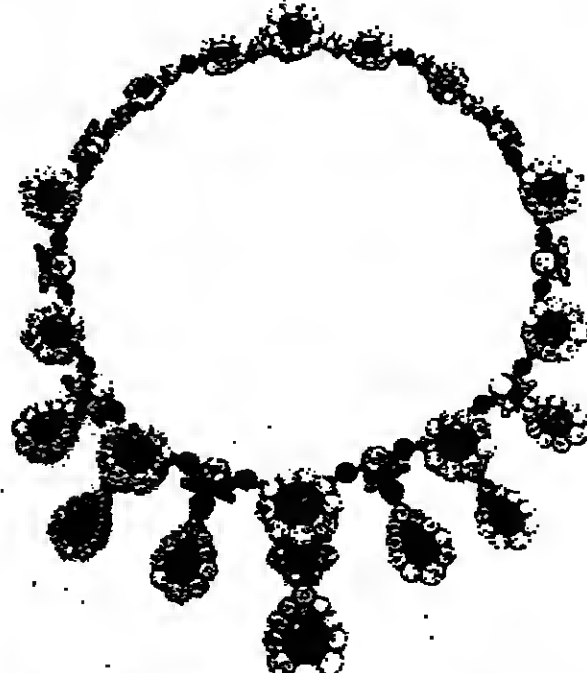
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Comoros: A Path to Democracy

By David Lamb

MORONI, the Comoros — Here in the Indian Ocean, on a cluster of African islands known best for poverty and perfume, a bizarre drama has ended 33 months of national insanity and set this country on the path toward democracy.

The cast of characters, living and dead, include a president nicknamed the Madman of Moroni, a white mercenary looking for a home and a winning side after 23 years of losing, and two wealthy exiles, one of them a deposed Comorian president who lived in Paris while plotting their return to this archipelago midway between Madagascar and Mozambique.

The four had known each other before, both as enemies and friends, in the early days of the Comoro's hapless independence from France. Now, several double crosses later, they were playing out what was perhaps Africa's first civil war in the name of democracy and capitalism.

The so-called Madman of Moroni was Ali Solih, 41, an atheist who had subjected his 300,000 citizens to a parody of the Chinese revolution. He replaced the civil service with illiterate teenagers, lowered the voting age to 14, burned 134 years of French administrative records, banned Moslem traditions, declared himself a prophet and ordered all the dogs in the country killed when he had a vision of a man with a dog trying to assassinate him.

"He seemed normal enough and full of ideals at first," Solih's former premier, Abbas Joudou, recalled recently. "But at the end he was clearly crazy. He wouldn't leave his house for months at a time, and he stayed up all night watching movies and drinking whiskey and smoking hashish and injecting something into his arm. During the day he took Valium pills and stumbled around with his bloodshot eyes."

"I tried to tell him, we cannot run a country like this, with teenagers in charge of the ministries, with so many people getting killed and jailed. But he said the whiskey and hashish gave him clear visions for the future. Then he put my mother in prison. She's 75."

Veteran Mercenary

The mercenary was Bob Denard, 50, who had fought in wars for more than two decades from Indochina to Africa. The Comoros, the Frenchman was to say later, was one of the last African countries that a handful of freelance soldiers could still take over. Other African armies were getting stronger and his was a profession without a future, he said.

"A man reaches a point in his life when he sees it's time to settle down and he selects a place," Denard said. "I can call it well here, drink, sleep, make love. There you have it. If the people want me, it will take 100,000 Cubans to get us off the islands."



Ahmed Abdullah and, at left, Bob Denard with Comorans.

The exiles in Paris were Ahmed Abdullah, 59 — who was the president of the Comoros during his first 28 days of independence, before being overthrown by Solih with Denard's help — and Moroni businessman Mohammed Ahmed, 62, who mortgaged his Paris apartment to help finance the \$2 million coup that took place last May 13 after a year of plotting.

"Our country has been very sick, run by a lunatic for nearly three years," Abdullah, who was restored to the presidency, said recently. "Few men in Africa have done to their country what Ali Solih did to us. We have a heavy job ahead of us to recover. We know that. Despite Solih, we are not fools."

Solih's 35-month draconian rule — referred to here as the black period — was extraordinary. Boasting that he had changed the people's mentality, Solih nationalized everything from the taxis to the small fishing boats, gave hands of young thugs carte blanche to terrorize and kill in the name of revolution, forbade Moslem women to wear black veils and once stormed into a mosque raging: "Go ahead. Call on God. See if he answers."

Normal Enough

Life had been normal enough in this pleasant, white-washed Arabic capital of 15,000 persons the night before the May coup. The people had been treated to the common spectacle of seeing prisoners marched through the narrow streets in sackcloth, their shaven heads and faces painted in white stripes while a man with a megaphone announced their alleged offenses.

The island's largest hotel, the 25-room Ilesandra, was empty and the 20-year-old harman, Youssef Zoubair, whined away the hours playing ping-pong with the cook in the lobby and watching lizards

scurry along the walls. "It had been a year at least since we had seen a tourist," he said. Down the road, in the seaside military camp a mile away, Abdul Mubumba, 49, Abdullah's former top adviser, was completing his second year of imprisonment in a windowless cell. He had finished his daily meal of rice and beans and settled down with the three former ministers with whom he shared the 6-by-6 foot cubicle, wondering if the whispered rumors of a pending coup were true.

Ali Solih had heard those rumors, too. But Jean Guisou, a French mercenary who had come here with Denard in 1975 and stayed to train the president's bodyguards, convinced Solih that the threat came from the island of Anjouan. Now betrayed by even his most trusted friends, Solih sent the main unit of his 2,000-man army to Anjouan, leaving this main island of Grande Comore vulnerable to attack.

Solih was in his hilltop villa. His two teen-age mistresses were upstairs. Until well past midnight, he sat drinking brandy with Olachary Christian, a French shipping agent who had invited himself for an evening of idle conversation. Christian had ended up on the short end of several business deals with Solih and now his allegiances were with Bob Denard, who at that moment was waiting off the coast in a trawler. With Denard were a German shepherd dog and 30 of *les affreux* — the terrible ones, as white mercenaries are known in black Africa.

Denard, an anti-Communist who says that he fights for morality as well as money, had been on the losing side in Angola, Zaire, Nigeria and many other places that he will not discuss. He is among the most hated men in Africa, where it had been hoped that the trial and exe-



Rusting Trawler

Financed by Abdullah and Ahmed, Denard set off from Europe in April, he says, in a rusting, 30-year-old trawler, the Masiva. Except for one Briton and two Germans, his handpicked crew was French and Belgian. Each man had his specialty, ranging from communications to munitions. They left under the guise of making mineral surveys in Argentina, but when they reached the Cape of Good Hope, Denard recalled, they simply turned left instead of right.

Shortly before 4 a.m. on May 13, Denard received the radio message from Moroni that Solih, full of brandy, had fallen asleep. The mercenaries slipped into three rubber rafts and paddled to a sandy beach, their faces blackened, carrying sawed-off shotguns and grenades. Worshippers at the mosque across the street watched in disbelief.

The mercenaries split into three groups. One moved on foot along the coastal road to the radio station, another up the hill to Solih's villa, a third north to the military camp near the Ilesandra Hotel.

In three hours it was over. Thirty men had captured a country. Ten Comorian soldiers were killed. The others, along with 80 Tanzanian military advisers, fled or were captured. One mercenary sprained his back in the assault. By breakfast, Denard was on the phone to Paris, telling Abdullah, "Solih's under house arrest. The army's surrendered, the people are overjoyed. You can come back as soon as we clean up things a bit."

Africa reacted with shocked indignation. Ugandan President Idi Amin, who has used a few mercenaries himself — Palestinians, Pakistanis and Cubans — said he would lead a parachute drop on the Comoros to throw Denard into the Indian Ocean.

Assailed

Seychelles President Albert Rene, who had come to power a year earlier in a coup led by black Tanzanian mercenaries, said that the white mercenaries "must be sent packing." Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, who supported the despotic Moroni regime because Solih claimed to be a Socialist, helped have the new government thrown out of the annual Organization of African Unity summit in the Sudan. Madagascar cut communications to its neighbor.

"I don't know what the African countries are so upset about," Denard said. "At least they know where I am. If they drive me away I will disappear and who knows where I may show up next."

To the Comorans, Denard had ended a nightmare. He was a hero and a liberator. They cheered him on the streets and sold T-shirts emblazoned with his name. And Denard responded by bestowing Comorian citizenship and the rank of colonel on himself, taking the Moslem name Moustapha Mouhadji and announcing that he was hanging up his gun and settling in the Comoros forever.

His \$600-a-month soldiers moved into the Ilesandra Hotel, running up a \$50,000 bill that remains unpaid. Denard met a pretty 21-year-old receptionist at the hotel, Mazma, whom he married. By then, the mercenaries had gotten the phone working again, supervised the removal of garbage from the streets and made the C the removal of garbage from the streets and made the Comorans whitewash their scruffy homes. They had become the de facto rulers of the Comoros.

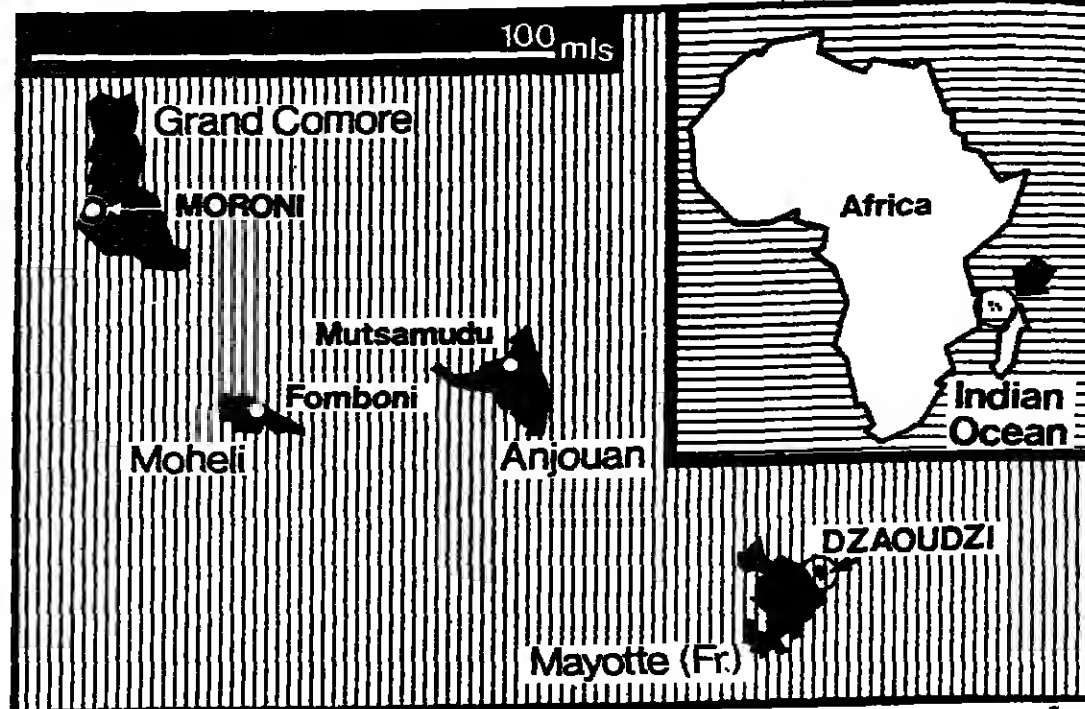
"I know mercenary is a dirty word in Africa," said the new minister of information, Hadji Hassanali, who had no other way to save the people and the country from the Solih regime.

"Is it any different that we used mercenaries when Ethiopia uses Cubans and Chad uses the French? Everyone picks his friends. And if you have a leak in the kitchen you call a plumber."

Solih Killed

On May 22, nine days after the coup, Abdullah returned from Paris and was greeted by 30,000 ecstatic Comorans. A week later, Solih was killed by mercenary guards, allegedly as he tried to escape from his villa where he was under house arrest, awaiting trial for misappropriating millions of dollars of aid money from China and Kuwait.

Denard loaded Solih's body into the back of an open Land Rover. There were two chest-high hulle holes in the president's white shirt. As the vehicle moved through Moroni, some bystanders hissed a



farewell. Just outside town, past the shuttered high school and the long-unused Parliament Building, Denard turned off the paved road and headed up a rocky track toward the 7,600-foot-high volcano, Kharthala.

Solih's sister, Fatime, waited there in the village of Chouani near the small cement-block house that the president had built for his mother.

"Here is Ali Solih," Denard told the sister. "If you need some of my men to help dig a grave, I will get them. But I do not want a lot of people at the funeral." Only a couple of youngsters showed up, and Solih was buried in his mother's back yard with his name scratched into the wet cement marker.

His mother, 79-year-old Mahamouda Mze, is a peasant of simple dignity and great warmth. Her small, dark living room stays cool even when the heat outside is unbearable. There is an old Marconi radio in the corner, useless because there is no electricity in the village. For decorative touches, she has placed a rear-view auto mirror and a vase of plastic roses on the table near the radio. She lights the kerosene lamp, the blazing sun outside invisible in the blackened chamber she seldom leaves.

"You know," she said, "my son was a good boy. He would come every month to bring me food and a few francs; and he was always talking about how he wanted to do something for his people. He said Communism was best for a poor country like this. He said African experiments with it had failed in places like Tanzania and every-

where but he was going to make it work here and all the world would look to the Comoros."

"When he made the coup three years ago, I was scared. I did not want him to be president because I knew he would make many enemies."

Then, laughing, she said, "and tell me, this white European who comes to kill Ali Solih, who takes a Moslem name and prays at the mosque, do you not find that astonishing?"

That afternoon, Solih's successor,

Abdullah, carried two chairs from his sweltering living room to the coolness of his backyard. When his visitor arrived, Abdullah was sitting there alone on his driveway, drinking ice water, there were no soldiers, aides or servants around. He lit a Pall Mall with a gold Dunhill lighter and, removing one sandal, placed his bare right foot into his lap, yoga-style.

Since returning to power, he has put adults back in charge of the ministries and sent the boys who used to run the country back to school. He has disbanded Solih's army and formed a new one out of 300 political prisoners although 50 new ones have taken their place.

Political parties have been legalized, individual and religious freedoms have been restored, a presidential election has been scheduled for Sunday. The Chinese Embassy has been put on notice that the revolution is over, the economy is to be denationalized, foreign investment is to be encouraged, and a new constitution modeled on Western lines has been approved by the people.

Because the country has no newspaper and most people are illiterate, the constitution was read over the radio, a few pages a night, so the Comorans would know what they were voting on.

"After every storm there is a calm," Abdullah said. "For us, this is like starting our independence all over again. With help we can succeed. You look at countries like Kenya, Senegal, the Ivory Coast. They are just doing their work, building stability and prosperity, without getting bogged down in ideology. These are the examples for us to follow."

One of Abdullah's first moves after taking power was to return to France, from which he had declared independence unilaterally in 1975. France had responded by ending its \$18 million annual subsidy, representing 80 percent of the Comoros' budget, and withdrawing its 500 teachers, doctors and technicians. Schools were closed, villages were abandoned, seriously ill patients had to be flown to Kenya, services such as telephones and gar-

bage collection sputtered, then stopped.

France agreed two months ago to protect the Comoros against outside attack and to renew its subsidy on one condition — the mercenaries had to leave. Recently the vanguard of 40 French military advisers arrived to replace the mercenaries in training a new army. A French chargé d'affaires moved into Solih's hilltop house to prepare it for an ambassador. French doctors, teachers and technicians are on their way to Moroni. The remaining 15 mercenaries will be gone within a week, the government says.

"We had agreed to let Bob Denard stay," said Defense Minister Abbas Djoudou, 35, who was Solih's first minister of foreign affairs before resigning in protest and being imprisoned.

"Denard said he was tired of the mercenary life. He has a lot of sympathy from the Comorian people. He freed us from being Solih's slaves. But it became obvious, because of the world's reaction, that if he stayed it would create many problems for us. He accepted that. He said he was obliged to go."

And so last month, on Sept. 27, after being honored at a state banquet, Denard bought up all the T-shirts in town bearing his name, drank his last bottle of local orange soda pop, said goodbye to his Comorian wife, collected the Zairian wife he had met during another war and, dressed in civilian clothes and carrying a duffle bag, drove to the seaside airport.

"Whatever some people in the world say," President Abdullah said, "you leave here a national hero. You can hold your head high."

At the airport, Denard boarded a cargo flight taking him to Botswana to Paris, offered a salute to the gathered ministers and government officials and was gone, a winner at last but still a man without a home.

"We owe him a lot," said the defense minister. "Bob Denard can come back to the Comoros any time. As a tourist."

Los Angeles Times

Interpol Begins to Grow Into Its Image

Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, (IHT) — Interpol at last is catching up to its popular image as a sophisticated international crime-fighting organization. For most of its 35 years, the International Criminal Police Organization — "Interpol," its more familiar name, is really its cable address — amounted to little more than a theory of international police cooperation. Armed only with a set of largely antiquated files, it was little used and had little impact.

Although it is still far less than a world police force or a crack international detective squad, it has emerged as a permanent pivot of governments' expanding cooperation in international law enforcement, according to Interpol officials and other police sources.

Now with its own radio communications network, starting to computerize its files and at last deploying its first "Interpol agents," the Paris-based organization structures cooperation between police forces, tracks down fugitives across borders, issues wanted notices that work as international arrest warrants, pieces together intelligence on drug traffic and combats terrorism.

Files Upgraded

Interpol case files, once a repository of often-unverified information about convicts, now aim at big-time "internationals" and cases, ranging from the one-ton band of Lebanese hashish found in a villa rented by German automobile heiress Maria-Christina von Opel near St. Tropez, France, to the terrorist "Carlos" who led the Vienna raid on OPEC oil ministers.

Recognizing Interpol's value, key governments recently have upgraded their participation. In Western Europe today, the organization has produced enough results for governments to raise their contributions to the organization's \$6 million annual budget. Overcoming decades of American suspicions, Interpol has become a global ally of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency. Among East Bloc countries, Yugoslavia and Rumania work actively with Interpol — forerunners "testing the water," some insiders believe, for Poland and perhaps even the Soviet Union and Cuba.

The outlook for Interpol today is radically different from what it was just five years ago, when the organization was hamstringing by political conflicts, short of money and so inefficient that simple police inquiries between European member forces could take weeks to answer.

Interpol now has offices in 126 countries. These National Central Bureaus (NCBs) are staffed by local police officers, who are designated by the member agencies in each country: the criminal police in France, the Bundeskriminalamt in West Germany, the Justice Department in the United States. The NCBs funnel the international police circulars and messages to

and from the police organizations in their own countries.

The machinery for international police cooperation has been built up gradually as Interpol's working practices won acceptance among police forces, where suspicion — even of other policemen — is an occupational trait. Although Interpol has no direct authority, its requests for action, transmitted on standard forms from one police force to another, have gained rising respect and impact.

Arrest Warrants

An Interpol arrest warrant, issued at the request of a member country, is a basis for provisional arrest, eliminating slow diplomatic exchanges.

Business is booming. The NCBs in France (on the Quai des Orfèvres in Paris) and in West Germany (in Wiesbaden) had similar case loads last year — about 100,000 messages, 350 local arrests on behalf of foreign police, nearly 200 citizens arrested abroad for extradition. "Member countries are getting their money's worth for their Interpol dues," a French official commented.

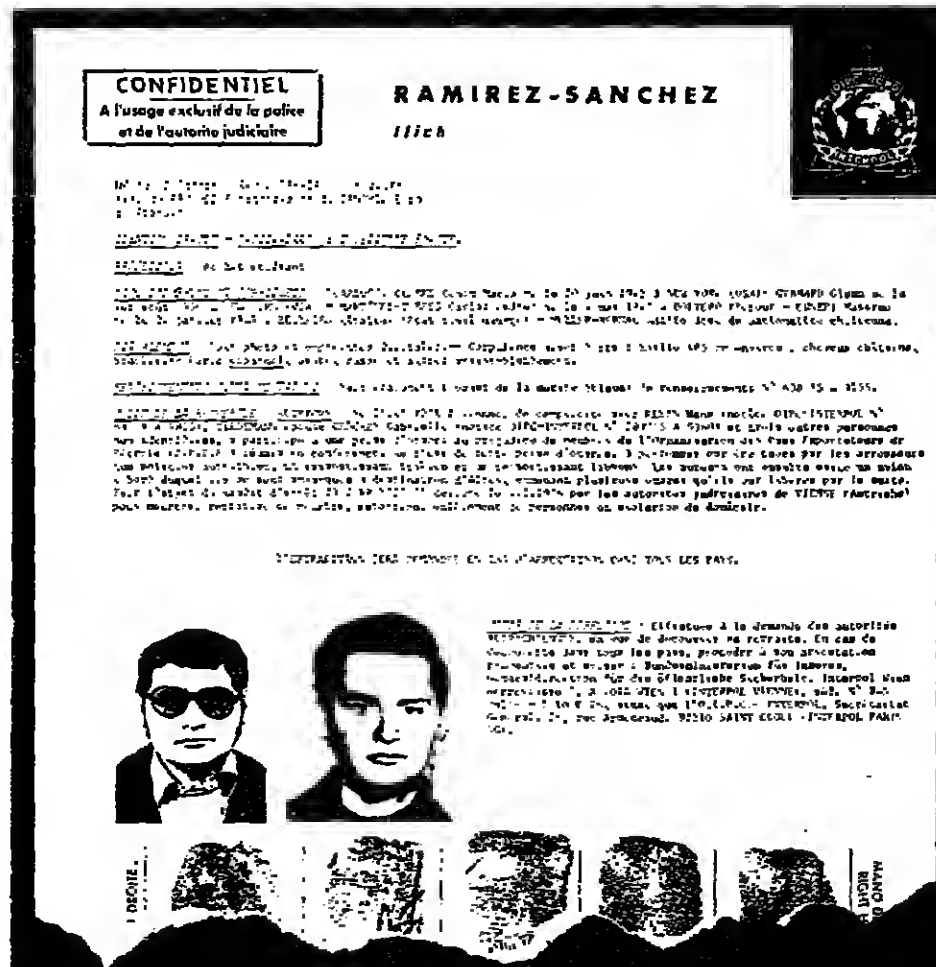
The Interpol iceberg has its tip in a General Secretariat located in an office building on a quiet side street in St. Cloud, a bedroom suburb of Paris. Unremarkable except for its slant windows and chain-link fence, the Interpol Secretariat — invisibly protected by radar scanners installed several years ago after an apparently motiveless bomb attack by two young Spaniards — houses the 300,000 central files, the international radio-teletype station and 200 international staff members serving the NCBs. The secretariat coordinates police cooperation on 35,000 cases last year while also analyzing crime trends, organizing police seminars and administering the organization.

Running the secretariat is Jean Nepote, a high-ranking French policeman who was assigned to Interpol in 1946 and then was elected to the top day-to-day job in 1963. After cautiously shepherding Interpol to its current credibility with governments, Mr. Nepote, 64, will retire this week.

His successor is expected to be Andre Boscard, 52, a French police officer with a Ph.D. in law, who moved to Interpol from the Paris police seven years ago. Like Mr. Nepote, his background is in staff work, not sleuthing.

Recent incumbents have all been French. France helped re-establish and expand Interpol after World War II by lending funds and personnel — a policy giving France, at comparatively little cost, a prestigious role in the international organization.

It is a key job. Interpol, recognized by the United Nations as a de facto intergovernmental body, remains a private organization, accountable, through the Secretary-General, to its own



executive committee. The committee's 13 members, who include top law-enforcement men from Britain, West Germany, the United States, Canada and Sweden, are elected by the Interpol General Assembly. This year's session, attended by more than 100 national delegations, is being held now in Panama.

Mr. Nepote, a trim, slightly stooped man who wears his white hair in a crew cut, is credited with making Interpol flexible in its cooperation with police services, less narrowly bureaucratic and much more efficient.

During a recent interview in his 7th-floor office overlooking Paris and the Seine, Mr. Nepote was reluctant to divulge details of Interpol's anti-terrorism work, its newest major activity.

The subject is sensitive because Interpol's charter prohibits it from handling cases with a political character. However, other reliable sources were more forthcoming.

Terrorism ranks second to drug smuggling in Interpol's constellations, the sources said. "We couldn't refuse to handle terrorism, then still expect governments to go on paying their contributions," an official commented.

Interpol uses its worldwide radio network to flash warnings of planned terrorist strikes. Interpol radio is patched directly into the International Air Transport Association's separate network for flight security officers. Such an alert from Interpol-Beirut enabled Interpol-Nicosia to call down a Rome-bound airliner in time to

remove a bomb set to explode in mid-flight, saving the lives of 102 passengers.

Interpol has built up files on hundreds of terrorists implicated in operations claimed by organizations ranging from the Baader-Meinhof gang and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine to Croatian nationalist extremists and separatists of many countries.

National anti-terrorist squads have scored in a "number of cases" as a direct result of Interpol cooperation, sources said.

Interpol officials pointed out that the reports that the organization gets are mainly after-the-fact, not sensitive information about terrorist plans or fast-breaking crises. "Interpol guys are the first to admit that sensitive information is handled bilaterally between intelligence services, not Interpol," a knowledgeable specialist said.

Accepting their limitations, Interpol officials said the organization can never venture into the sensitive area of "suspects," particularly with the appearance of privacy legislation in the United States and other countries. To respect their "nonpolitical" charter, Interpol officials have worked out a doctrine of officially ignoring underground groups — which may claim a political motive and thus immunity from Interpol — while standing ready to tackle the same people, as individuals, once they are implicated in criminal acts like hostage-taking.

'Pragmatic'

"Similarly, Interpol asks governments for 'non-political' information about hijackings, usually the *modus operandi*, whether the act was perpetrated by dissidents escaping to the West or Japanese extremists seeking political concessions."

"We are pragmatic, not legalistic," Mr. Nepote said. "We have mapped out a common-sense terrain for our activities which governments do not complain about."

Despite its lack of spectacular coups, Interpol plays an important nuts-and-bolts role in the fight against terrorism, notably in prevention, and it holds anti-terrorism conferences every year or so. Although both Israel and radical Arab states send their professional policemen to participate, Interpol officials deny that any sensitive information has leaked. "Governments disclose here only what they want to — it's our system's strength and limitation," an organizer said.

But although a great deal of Interpol effort is involved with terrorism, the organization's main activity is its Narcotics Division. One-third of the budget is earmarked to fight drug traffic.

In a recent departure, Interpol regional liaison agents have been assigned to small groups of countries, shutting between capitals to pull together the threads of international investigation.

This approach, an activism unprecedented for Interpol, is linked with the organization's new attempt to develop international criminal intelligence. Undercover information obtained by local police forces, pieced together with Interpol help, can enable a combined police swoop to intercept the traffickers.

Interpol has a catalyst role. "You have to understand a cop's mentality," explained Chief Superintendent Raymond Kendall, a Scotland Yard veteran who heads Interpol's crime divisions. "He won't confide his suspicions about upcoming jobs except to another professional he respects. Our regional agents are getting their confidences and putting together a European counter-attack on drug traffickers," he said.

The drug drive is linked with a dramatic change at Interpol: the start of active U.S. involvement in recent years. The United States treated Interpol with suspicion while J. Edgar Hoover was running the FBI. But Interpol has risen in U.S. esteem, notably because of its good working relationship with the Justice Department, particularly the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). Liaison is now so close that Interpol now has its first American staffers — two DEA men in the Narcotics Division and a customs agent.

"The Interpol system of international warrants is widely respected," an Interpol official said. "A DEA man, who runs down a suspect abroad, will ask us to get him arrested for extradition rather than try working through the embassy." DEA officials confirmed this point, underscoring the end of the old quarrel for jurisdiction. Interpol is even preparing to take over DEA training programs for foreign drug squads.

Reflecting on the 30 years during which he gained acceptance for Interpol, Mr. Nepote took particular pride in diversifying the police staff to an international one. From a postwar nucleus of himself and two other French police officers in a borrowed room, by 1963, when Mr. Nepote took over the top job, Interpol counted 50 Frenchmen out of a staff of 65. Today the General Secretariat has a staff of 200 people drawn from 20 countries.

Although Interpol has been challenged by defenders of privacy laws, notably in France and in the United States, Mr. Nepote defended the organization against charges that it was liable to disseminate unverified information about private citizens. Mr. Nepote said it was up to each country's NCB, which sets rates inside a local police force, to comply with local laws.

Visibly gratified by Interpol's progress during its tenure, Mr. Nepote said the growth of Interpol's resources and assets, while striking in itself, is less significant than the growing readiness of governments and police forces in different countries to cooperate, via Interpol, on a broadening crime-fighting front.

Journal 50

Gold Rebounds

Dollar Falls Sharply
Amid Active Dealing

LONDON, Oct. 20 (AP-DJ) — The dollar fell to record lows against the Deutsche mark, guilders and Belgian franc today in active foreign exchange dealings and the price of gold rebounded.

The dollar plunged violently in

the last hour or so of trading in rather unconvincing fashion for a Friday afternoon. There were unconfirmed reports that a Detroit automaker had made a commercial order to buy DM for the equivalent of perhaps \$200 million and that this sizable transaction was sufficient to send the dollar reeling.

More importantly, dealers said there was a very strong belief that the mark must appreciate further before the proposed European Monetary System goes into operation, probably on Jan. 1, 1979. Sources said that market analysts, as well as some government officials, see an exchange rate of 1.75 DM to the dollar as a likely entry level for the mark to join the planned EMS. That level, they added, could even be reached next week.

Central Bank Support

The Bundesbank, it was reliably learned, purchased about \$90 million in support of the dollar. The Swiss National Bank absorbed about \$45 million as part of its effort to check the appreciation of the Swiss franc.

The dollar plunged by 1.6 percent, or almost 3 pence, against the Deutsche mark to a record low of 1.8063 DM, breaking the previous low of 1.8280 DM set Tuesday. It also fell sharply against the Swiss franc, despite yesterday's strong recovery, slipping 3 centimes, or about 2 percent, to 1.5075 francs.

The dollar fell through the "psychological barrier" of 2.00 guilders to 1.9760 guilders from 2.0053 late yesterday and shed 39 points against the Belgian franc, striking a new low of 28.65 francs.

The dollar fell to a three-year low against the French franc, losing 4.57 centimes at 4.1863 francs. Against the yen, it dipped to 181.90 yen from 183.28 yen.

Sterling, meanwhile, finished above the \$2.00 level for the first time since early March 1976. It was quoted at \$2.0021 versus \$1.9937 late yesterday but it sagged against the stronger European currencies due to concern over the British labor scene.

The Canadian dollar fell 27 points at \$4.19 U.S. cents.

For the week, the dollar's depreciation has been broad and sharp. It has fallen by 2.9 percent against the DM, by 2.4 percent against the Swiss franc, by 2.3 percent against the guilder and 2.2 percent against the yen. In relation to the Swiss and French francs, it has lost 1.1 percent and 1.6 percent, respectively, while sterling has added 0.9 percent.

Coincidentally, finished at \$227.80-\$228.20, up from \$226.25-75 yesterday.

Benelux Deficit Narrows

BRUSSELS, Oct. 20 (Reuters) — The Benelux Economic Union's current account deficit narrowed to a provisional 1.7 billion francs in July from a 4.4-billion franc deficit in June and compared with the 4.6-billion-franc surplus in July 1977, the National Bank said today.

Danish Prices Steady

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 20 (AP-DJ) — Danish wholesale prices were unchanged in September from August and were up 3.8 percent from a year earlier, the statistics bureau announced today. The index was quoted at 221, with 1968 equaling 100.

U.S. Company Reports

Revenues, Profits in Millions of Dollars

American Express			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	1,200	914.50	
Profits	86.96	76.01	
Per Share	1.21	1.06	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	2,990	2,500	
Profits	228.24	192.97	
Per Share	3.19	2.69	
American Petrofina			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	299.70	268.30	
Profits	5.15	9.76	
Per Share	0.48	0.92	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	845.50	814.70	
Profits	12.70	24.80	
Per Share	1.19	2.32	
Consolidated Freightways			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	368.40	287.50	
Profits	18.48	15.79	
Per Share	1.43	1.28	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	983.60	807.80	
Profits	41.96	37.43	
Per Share	3.37	3.03	
Grace (W.R.)			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	999.13	955.45	
Profits	42.22	38.47	
Per Share	1.09	0.99	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	3,091	2,930	
Profits	129.09	112.91	
Per Share	3.32	2.90	
National Distillers & Chemical			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	442.80	395.50	
Profits	65.40	22.00	
Per Share	0.70	0.84	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	1,330	1,150	
Profits	65.40	61.80	
Per Share	2.35	2.38	
Canada			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	448.30	397.00	
Profits	32.50	34.80	
Per Share	0.90	0.98	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	1,390	1,210	
Profits	109.70	105.00	
Per Share	3.10	2.95	
Texaco Canada			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	448.30	397.00	
Profits	32.50	34.80	
Per Share	0.90	0.98	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	1,390	1,210	
Profits	109.70	105.00	
Per Share	3.10	2.95	
France			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	448.30	397.00	
Profits	32.50	34.80	
Per Share	0.90	0.98	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	1,390	1,210	
Profits	109.70	105.00	
Per Share	3.10	2.95	

Other
Company
Reports

Revenues, Profits in Millions

Canada			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	448.30	397.00	
Profits	32.50	34.80	
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Per Share	3.10	2.95	

Concorde Makers
Seek Solution for
5 Unsold Planes

By Don Cook

PARIS, Oct. 20 — Some time toward the end of this year, the last supersonic Concorde airliner will come off the production line at the French Aerospace works at Toulouse with a price-tag of around \$60 million on its nose and out a buyer in sight. At that point there will be five Concorde flying with British Airways, four with Air France — and five on the ground unsold.

The British and French governments are going to have to face up fairly soon to the problem of what to do about their \$2.2-billion investment in airliners, marvels of technology but which no airline can afford to buy and operate.

Since the Concorde went into commercial service in January 1976, they have operated on a par with any other airlines as far as reliability and punctuality, with a minimum of cancellations and good on-time performance.

By the end of September, Air France had flown just over 122,000 passengers on Concorde to New York, Washington, Dakar in Senegal, Rio de Janeiro and Caracas, and has just launched a twice-weekly extension of its Paris-Washington service on to Mexico City. British Airways is so far operating only to New York, Washington and Bahrain in the Gulf.

Air France reports summer passenger loads at 93 percent of capacity from Paris to New York daily and 80 percent capacity on the Rio de Janeiro run twice weekly, 40 percent to Caracas once a week and 52 percent to Washington three times weekly.

Low Utilization

But while all of this seems like a lot of flying for nine in-service Concorde, in fact, the "utilization factor" for the supersonics is extremely low compared to subsonic aircraft. Air France will have logged only about 1,500 flying hours on each of its four Concorde during 1978, whereas it gets around 4,000 flying hours out of its Boeing 747 jumbo jets with nearly five times the payload. British Airways' utilization so far is much lower than that of Air France — less than 800 hours for each of its five aircraft.

From the operating experience of the two airlines so far, it appears that the super fare for Concorde travel — about 20 percent higher than regular first-class fares — is enough to break even on operating costs of fuel, crews and operational



maintenances. But it is not enough to make any significant dent in amortizing the purchase price of the airliner.

British Airways, for example, is setting aside about \$30 million a year for a 10-year write-off of more than \$300 million which it paid for its fleet of five Concorde. Thus, of a \$34-million loss on Concorde during 1977 on the British books, \$30 million was depreciation of the purchase. Air France is presumably having to write off its investment in a similar bookkeeping charge against its profitable operations.

'Lease-Back Solution'

British Airways chairman, Sir Frank McFadden, is therefore pushing for a "lease-back solution" in which the British and French governments, probably through their nationalized aerospace industries, would simply make the five remaining Concorde available to airlines on a lease basis with no purchase involved. The airline flying would also be taken over by the proposed leasing corporation and leased back to British Airways and Air France.

It is possible, too, that on such a leasing basis, Pan American or Trans World Airlines would be tempted to operate Concorde across the busy North Atlantic route. On a lease basis, Iranian National Airways also might be interested again in seeing Concorde operate from Tehran to Paris and then New York.

Meanwhile, both British Airways and Air France are going into a cooperative deal with Braniff Airways to extend their trans-Atlantic flights to Washington on to Dallas-Ft. Worth. Braniff crews are at present training on Concorde simulators and eventually will take over piloting subsonic from Washington to Texas and back, thereby giving Texas passengers direct Concorde service to London and Paris.

But even with generous leasing terms, the other airlines are going to take a long hard look at the cost and the prospects for super-paying passengers before following Air France and British Airways into the financial swamps.

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Mexican Leader to Seek Markets in Asia

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 20 (NYT)

President Jose Lopez Portillo sets off this weekend in search of new export markets in China and Japan, even though, apart from oil and traditional agricultural products, few Mexican goods are able to compete abroad.

Its fast-rising oil exports notwithstanding, Mexico is in fact perhaps the only middle-sized industrial power in the world that is not using foreign trade as the main engine of domestic economic growth.

As with many large developing nations, Mexico's initial postwar industrial boom was founded mainly on import substitution carried out by foreign investors that enjoyed protection from outside competition in a captive market. But while such nations as Brazil, South Korea and Taiwan were beginning to flood the lucrative U.S. market with cheap leather, textile and electronic goods in the early seventies, Mexico found itself suffering ever-larger balance-of-payments deficits.

And when the Mexican peso was finally devalued two years ago — for the first time since 1954 — Mexican industry was still unable to take advantage of the measure.

As a result, in spite of growing oil exports and a sharp drop in imports last year, Mexico is once again facing balance-of-payments pressures. Excluding oil, exports have risen by only 2.8 percent over the past year, while manufactured

products' share of total exports has fallen to 34.3 percent from 37.2 percent in the same period.

So far, the only significant move toward economic reform has been to replace the highly protectionist system of import licenses, which kept out competitive products, with a schedule of tariffs. In theory, these tariffs will be slowly lowered to force Mexican industry to compete with foreign producers, as much at home as abroad.

Mr. Portillo's current search for new export markets may lead him back to confronting the inefficiency of domestic industry and redefining his government's policy on foreign investment.

Japan, for example, is enormously interested in increasing its current \$200-million investment portfolio here, but it is unhappy with the foreign investment law. Before agreeing to, say, purchase Mexican oil, then, Japan can be expected to demand some special incentive to invest here.

Carter to Move on Guides

(Continued from Page 1)

The wage limit also will allow extra increases to cover employer taxes and other government-mandated costs.

The program will include at least a partial freeze on government hiring — a step the administration has been considering for several months. Agencies will be allowed to replace a handful of key workers, but the U.S. work force essentially will be held stable.

The developments occurred, separately, the administration received a setback as a group of 19 labor and environmental groups wrote to Mr. Carter to protest a White House plan to get inflation-fighters involved early in decision-making on new U.S. regulations.

Reacting to a Washington Post article, the group charged that Mr. Carter seemed to be trying to limit the total number of new regulations that could be issued a year, or place a ceiling on the total they could add to costs. White House officials deny those allegations.

In the anti-inflation plan, the 7 percent guideline would apply to the average raise for any one company, including union and non-union wages, executive pay, cost-of-living increases and fringe benefits. For multiyear contracts, the various years' increases would have to average 7 percent a year.

The price guidelines of 5.75 percent would apply as an average for the overall economy. Officials would judge a price increase by an individual company on the basis of whether the firm had slowed its price increases from the 1976-1977 price in line with any improvement in its labor costs.

The guidelines program, most of which was disclosed previously, has aroused considerable skepticism among labor and business leaders and within the administration. Some of Mr. Carter's top advisers have expressed doubt that it will reduce inflation.

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Inflation Slows to 7%

U.S. Economic Growth at 3.4%

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (UPI) — The U.S. economy grew at a 3.4 percent annual rate during the third quarter, the government reported today, a pace almost on target with administration projections.

Furthermore, the Commerce Department said inflation during the July-September period decelerated sharply — rising by just 7 percent after an 11-percent surge in the second quarter and 7.2 percent in the first quarter.

The 3.4-percent expansion of the real gross national product — the total output of goods and services adjusted for inflation — was considerably below the second quarter's 8.7-percent growth rate but compares with a decline of 0.1 percent in the first quarter. However, government economists had been predicting for months that the economy would slow during the second half of the year and finish with a growth rate of slightly more than 4 percent for the year.

Today's report confirmed that trend and also dispelled fears voiced by some private economists that the nation is on the verge of a recession. Economists believe a growth rate in the 3-to-4-percent range will be helpful in the battle to tame inflation while being sufficient to keep unemployment from rising.

\$2.14 Trillion Economy

The department said the total GNP in current dollars stood at \$2.14 trillion during the third quarter — an increase of \$53.6 billion from the April-June quarter. The drop in inflation — as measured by the implicit price deflator — was considerable. The department said much of the improvement was accounted for by lower food costs during the third quarter.

While the Labor Department issues a monthly report on consumer prices that gains more publicity, the GNP price deflator is considered to be a more accurate gauge of inflation because it measures price changes throughout the economy. Still, a 7-percent inflation rate is high by historical standards.

In a breakdown of the GNP, final sales increased by \$56 billion compared with a \$92.1-billion increase in the second quarter. All major components, except net exports, contributed to the increase.

Inventory investment was \$17.6 billion, down \$2.5 billion from the second quarter.

Personal consumption expenditures increased by \$31.6 billion in the third quarter, compared with a \$46.2-billion second quarter boost. Expenditures for durable goods increased \$1.5 billion, compared with \$14.3 billion in the previous quarter. The decline in this category was accounted for by reduced purchases of motor vehicles, the department said.

Disposable — after-tax — personal income rose by \$31.4 billion while personal outlays increased \$33.2 billion, the department said. As a result, the department noted that personal savings decreased by \$1.9 billion.

Business fixed investment increased by \$5.3 billion compared with \$14.5 billion the second quarter.

After the announcement, Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps said she was impressed by the strength of the economy. "Continued per-

formance such as this will surely drive the economic bears into hibernation," she said, adding that fourth-quarter outlook is favorable but inflation remains far too high.

Good Productivity Gains

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP-DJ) — Commerce Department chief economist Courtney Slater said unpublished data within the

department gives preliminary estimates of good productivity gains for the third quarter of about 3.5 percent. She said this should hold unit labor costs for the quarter to about a 5-percent increase.

[Meanwhile, the department's Bureau of Economic Analysis assumed a trade deficit of \$2.2 billion for September in preparing the latest report on gross national product, Reuters said.]

Wall St. Prices Tumble;
Steepest One-Week Slide

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (Reuters)

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange tumbled throughout the day to close sharply lower in active trading, completing the steepest one-week slide in Big Board history.

Analysis blamed the heavy selling on rising interest rates, the sinking dollar and inflation.

In the government securities market, meanwhile, the Federal Reserve said it plans to add reserves to the market Monday through one- and three-day repurchase agreements, dealers said, when the key federal funds rate had reached 9 1/2 percent.

U.S. Probes 3
On Pricing Steel
Below 'Trigger'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20

(Reuters) — The Treasury said today it has launched its first formal investigation of alleged violations of its steel trigger-price program.

The probe involves carbon steel plate sales by Empresa Nacional Siderurgica of Spain, Stahlesport of Poland and China Steel Corp. of Taiwan. The steel has apparently been sold as much as 45 percent below fair-market value, the department said.

If the allegations are confirmed, and the International Trade Commission finds the sales have hurt the domestic industry, duties or bonds could be imposed within 90 days. Officials said the cases involved were chosen for the first formal proceedings because they appeared to be clear and strong cases.

The investigation will focus on the production costs of the companies involved.

Firestone to Recall
10 Million Radials

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP-DJ)

Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. has agreed to recall about 10 million steel-belted radial tires, the government said today.

The recall, which covers a large portion of the 1975 and 1976 production of the 500 radials, was expected to cost the company about \$230 million. It agreed to replace the recalled tires free of charge with its 721 steel-belted radials.

Meanwhile, in Akron, Ohio, Firestone announced it will establish a \$200-million reserve to cover the cost of the recall.

Dealers said that with funds trading at such a high level, it was difficult to say what the Fed's target rate is. Earlier, the target was assumed to have moved up to 9 percent but some dealers said it might even be higher.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 8.40 points to 838.01, bringing the drop for the week to nearly 60 points. Declines outpaced advances 1,568 to 126 and volume rose to 43.67 million shares from yesterday's 31.81 million.

The selling hit smaller-capitalization stocks harder than glamorous and blue chips.

Memorex recovered to 36 for a loss of 1 1/4 after skidding to 31 1/4 during the day. Seaboard World Airlines rose 2 1/4 to 15. It asked the Civil Aeronautics Board to stop Tigris from buying more of its shares.

Texas International Airlines, battling Pan American World Airways for control of National Airlines, boosted its holdings to 22.1 percent with another purchase of stock in the Florida-based airline. The airline now holds 1.9 million National shares. Pan Am fell 1/4 to 7 and National 1 1/4 to 26 1/4. Texas International lost 1/4 to 10 on the American Stock Exchange.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also plunged in heavy trading, with the market-value index dropping 5.78 points to 152.39, a record one-day fall.

In Chicago, wheat and soybeans were substantially lower, corn fractionally lower and oats lower at the close on the Board of Trade.

U.S. Copper Industry
Denied Import Relief

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20

(Reuters) — President Carter has decided not to grant import relief to the U.S. copper industry, a spokesman for the office of the special trade representative said today.

The spokesman said Mr. Carter cited his overriding concern about the inflationary impact of such relief in a basic industry where ramifications would be widespread. He also noted encouraging signs of improvement in the domestic copper market, as reflected in the "substantial increase" in prices since the beginning of the year.

Canada Output Index Off

OTTAWA, Oct. 20 (Reuters) — Canada's seasonally adjusted industrial production index fell 0.8 percent in August to 130.5, base 1971, after a 1.1-percent rise in July, Statistics Canada said today.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 20

12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Prev	12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Prev
Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low
13%	12	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	13%	12	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
14%	12	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	14%	12	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
15%	12	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	15%	12	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
16%	12	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	16%	12	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
17%	12	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	17%	12	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
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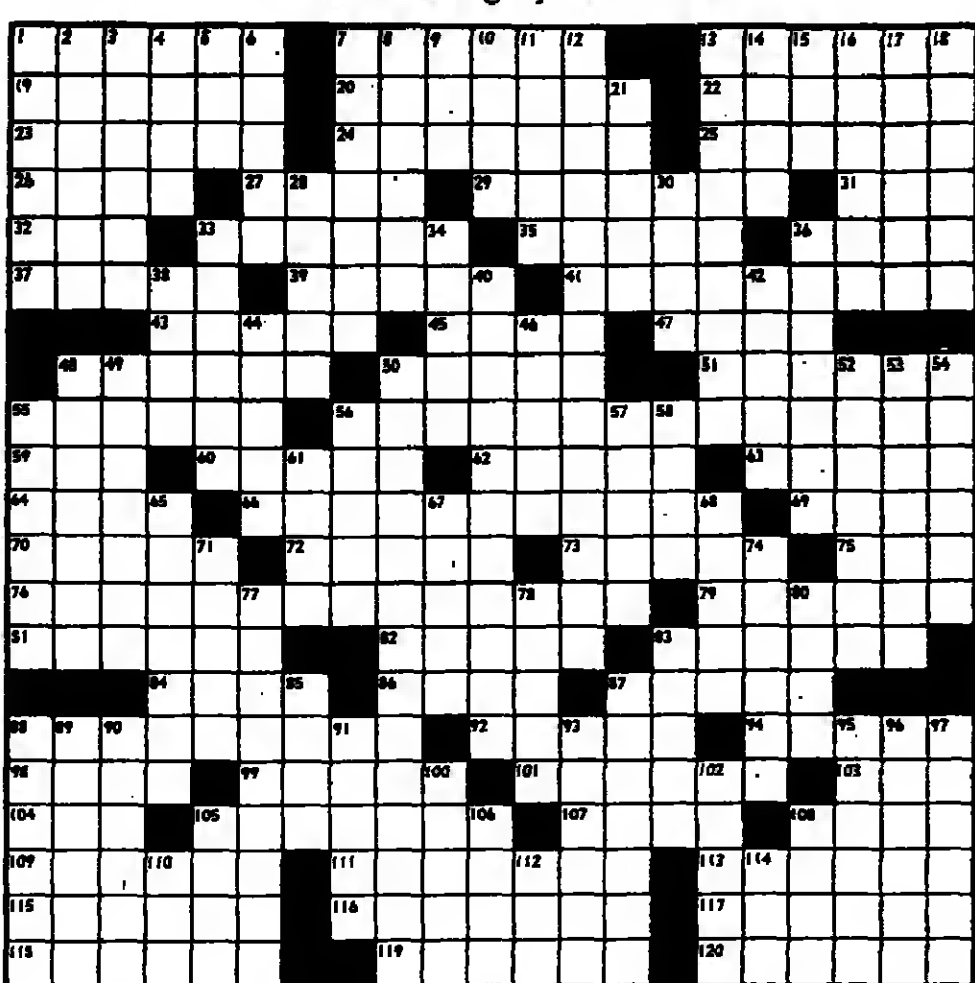
NEW YORK, Oct. 20 — Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity	Unit	Price	Unit	Price
Cocoa	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Coffee	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Metals	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Steel	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Iron	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Lead	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Gold	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Silver	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Platinum	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Palladium	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Rhodium	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Iridium	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Osmium	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Vanadium	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Niobium	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Tantalum	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Scandium	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Yttrium	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Lanthanum	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Cerium	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Praseodymium	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Neodymium	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Europium	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Gadolinium	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Terbium	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Dysprosium	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Ytterbium	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Lutetium	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Hafnium	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Tungsten	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Molybdenum	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Copper	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Aluminum	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Zinc	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Nickel	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Chromium	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Manganese	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Silicon	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Carbon	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Phosphorus	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Sulfur	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Potassium	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Sodium	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Calcium	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Magnesium	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Boron	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Fluorine	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Bromine	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Iodine	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Chlorine	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Oxygen	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Nitrogen	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Hydrogen	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Helium	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Neon	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Argon	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Krypton	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Xenon	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Radon	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Francium	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Radium	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Actinium	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Thorium	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Protactinium	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Uranium	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Neptunium	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.
Plutonium	Acres	1.85	N.A.	N.A.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

Word Weaving By Jack Luzzatto



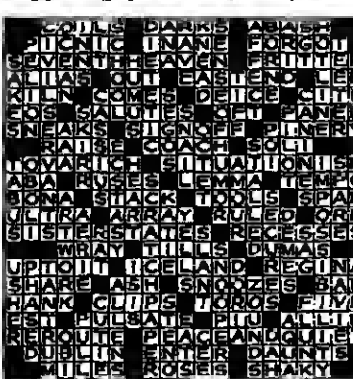
ACROSS

- 1 Let off
7 Short of
13 Italian
19 From office
20 Expert
22 Eastern
23 Philosophic
24 Cupboard
25 Surveyor's
26 Wander
27 Creator of
28 Hans
29 Finery
31 Degrees
32 Old
33 Less taxing
34 Fastener
35 Eleonora
37 Condensed
39 Capek
41 Corrupts
43 Peaks
45 Wrap in
47 Tidy
48 View in a
50 Purvey
51 Finishing
52 Settled up
56 Computer
59 Girl's name
60 — tenens
(stand-in)
62 "Make thee
— of
sophor
wood"
63 Mother-of-
pearl
64 Farewell

DOWN

- 66 Common
69 Box of s
kind
70 Off center
72 With Scot.
73 Column
75 Associate of
Phiz
76 Top men
79 Plane wing
support
81 Of deserts
82 Girl's name
83 Opera
heroes
84 Large birds
86 Vegetable
87 Given by
word
88 Restore
92 U.S.
violinist
94 Axe mark
96 "Go Tell
— Rhody"
99 An Allen
101 Brings to
mind
103 Arctic
explorer
104 Man's name
105 Expressed
contempt
107 Gone
108 Bean
109 Gossip
down South
111 "The
— fork"
113 Lawless one
115 Patterns for
tracing
116 Grudging
117 Interpolate
118 Clives pause
119 Deeds
120 Lost sheep

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



DOWN

- 1 Made points
2 Release, in
a way
3 Wild sheep
4 500 sheets
5 Poetic dusk
6 Tense state
7 Deciduous
one
8 "Camelot"
librettist
9 — sahib
10 Repute
11 More crafty
12 Equivo-
cation
13 Strict
14 Buffalo's
cousin
15 A Caesar

DOWN

- 16 Jewish
mouth
17 Relaxed
18 Five —
21 Plunder, old
style
22 Questioned
30 Eye part
33 Wind
34 News sum-
mary
36 Type of
computer
38 Festivity
40 Makes dull
42 Romantic poet
44 French
cure
46 Queen: Sp.

DOWN

- 48 More
dignified
49 Tridescent
50 Pilot's
concern
52 Islands in
Bay of
Bengal
53 Schenck
54 Pepper
effect
55 Devastate
56 Finland, to
the Fins
57 Musketiers
and others
58 Image
61 Form of

DOWN

- carbon
65 In one's
67 Follow
68 More fussy
71 Adjust
74 Church laws
77 Persecution
78 Having a
dull finish
80 Machete
83 Japanese
verse form
85 Overstuff
87 Ability
88 Poured
89 Gibraltar to
Lapland

DOWN

- 90 Getting
nowhere
91 Topic
93 Appraise
95 Not so
fresh
96 Steichen's
eye
97 Shاعر
98 Caducity
102 High perch
105 Suffix with
gang or mob
106 Platform
108 Asca
110 Exist
112 Small house
114 Political
winners

WEATHER

ALABAMA	4 F	Fair	MADRID	5 F	Fair
ALASKA	12 F	Overcast	MILAN	29 F	Fair
AMSTERDAM	29 F	Cloudy	MILWAUKEE	54 F	Fair
ANTWERP	29 F	Cloudy	MONTREAL	54 F	Fair
BAGDADE	12 F	Cloudy	MOSCOW	54 F	Cloudy
BARCELONA	12 F	Cloudy	MUNICH	43 F	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	12 F	Cloudy	NEW YORK	12 F	Cloudy
BOSTON	12 F	Cloudy	NEWCASTLE	12 F	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	12 F	Cloudy	NEW ORLEANS	12 F	Cloudy
CALCUTTA	12 F	Cloudy	NEWARK	12 F	Cloudy
CANBERRA	12 F	Cloudy	NEWCASTLE	12 F	Cloudy
CARACAS	12 F	Cloudy	NEWCASTLE	12 F	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	12 F	Cloudy	NEWCASTLE	12 F	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	12 F	Cloudy	NEWCASTLE	12 F	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	12 F	Cloudy	NEWCASTLE	12 F	Cloudy
DUBLIN	12 F	Cloudy	NEWCASTLE	12 F	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	12 F	Cloudy	NEWCASTLE	12 F	Cloudy
FLORENCE	12 F	Cloudy	NEWCASTLE	12 F	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	12 F	Cloudy	NEWCASTLE	12 F	Cloudy
GENEVA	12 F	Cloudy	NEWCASTLE	12 F	Cloudy
HILSINKI	12 F	Cloudy	NEWCASTLE	12 F	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	12 F	Cloudy	NEWCASTLE	12 F	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	12 F	Cloudy	NEWCASTLE	12 F	Cloudy
LONDON	12 F	Cloudy	NEWCASTLE	12 F	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	12 F	Cloudy	NEWCASTLE	12 F	Cloudy

(Yester's) readings U.S. and Canada of 1200 GMT.

BOOKS

LUCREZIA BORGIA

A Biography

By Rachel Erlanger. Hawthorne. Illustrated. 372 pp. \$13.95.

Reviewed by Robert Kirsch

BOTH her detractors and advocates have trouble reconciling the faces of Lucrezia Borgia. Which was the real Lucrezia, the young woman the Venetian diarist Priuli called a courtesan who had bestowed her favors on her father and two of her brothers, or the respected duchess of Ferrara she became in later life, praised by Aristotle for her virtue, her patronage of the arts and her good government?

Rachel Erlanger, her latest biographer and in many ways the most discerning, has done a convincing job of refurbishing Lucrezia's reputation and, more importantly, portraying her as a credible and multidimensional person in a dazzling and dramatic age.

The former task is not a new one. As historians reassessed the sources of accusations against Lucrezia — the poisonings, the incest, lust, and scandalous behavior — some justice began to be done. This biography goes beyond the verdict of history to animate Lucrezia by telling us the details of her life. It is not an easy task. First, there is the legend itself to overcome, embedded not only in Guicciardini's "History of Italy," which did more to blacken the Borgia than any other single work (though it must be admitted that some of the Borgia helped), but also in novels and opera, in the very metaphor of poisoning and lust.

Then, too, there are the men who dominated the scene — her father, Rodrigo Borgia, who became Pope Alexander VI, and Cesare Borgia, her eldest brother, who also became a cardinal and duke of Romagna. With relatives like that, Lucrezia didn't need any enemies. She had them, nevertheless, just by being a pawn in the politics of the Italian Renaissance. That was the major part of her trouble.

Erlanger understands the period, indeed captures it with striking realism. She keeps down the easy moral judgments which have marred histories of the period written, say, by the Victorians. Indeed, even present-day readers may be shocked to learn that Lucrezia was born to a cardinal of the church and his longtime concubine.

The practice, however, was so widespread at the time that few were outraged.

The author reminds us that in 1490 a high Roman prelate reported scarcely ever finding a priest or a member of the Curia without a concubine. King Ferrante of Naples complained the Holy City was filled with the sons and daughters of cardinals. Rodrigo Borgia did his share; he fathered six besides Lucrezia.

The Vatican was — and had been for a considerable time — riddled with corruption and licentious practices. There were such chroniclers as Johann Burchard, papal master of ceremonies during the period, who recorded in his chronicle of daily activity such shocks as the presence of women at a papal banquet. Stefan Infessura, another diarist who saw with dismay the situation — "nothing good was done in Rome in those days" — recorded acts of sacrilege, robberies, and

general lawlessness in the streets and institutions.

In these pages we meet Vannozza del Cattana, mother of Lucrezia and Cesare, a woman of some force and feelings. Though proud of her children, she played a minor role in their upbringing. Borgia emerges as an *uomo carismatico*, meaning a man of warm and affectionate nature devotedly attached to his own flesh and blood. Even before he was pope he found titles and benefices for his children, particularly in his native Spain.

There is no whitewash in these pages, but at least there is an attempt at balance. In the wars and alliances, the shifting sands of diplomacy and government in a fragmented Italy, and the feuds and vendettas, Alexander played the usual chess game. Many feared he would be more nepotistic than his uncle had been as pope. Ferrara sent an envoy to inquire. Alexander assured the man he intended to keep his children at a distance. "At the time," he said, "I am probably ignorant," the author writes, but he soon weakened. After dispensing rewards for his election, he made Cesare a bishop at 18 and a nephew a cardinal.

Lucrezia was an important piece in the chess board. Many of the events which would set the ground for her sinister reputation came from decisions Alexander made using her marriageability as part of his diplomacy. That too was part of the times; Borgia had no qualms about using his sons and daughters to cement diplomacy or to increase the family wealth.

Her feelings for her father and his for her, despite the scandalous reports of hostile observers, were affectionate. Indeed, Erlanger writes, "It was perhaps Lucrezia's gratitude for this reassuring love and her desire to prove worthy of it that were at the root of her almost fatal compulsion to please that characterized her all her life."

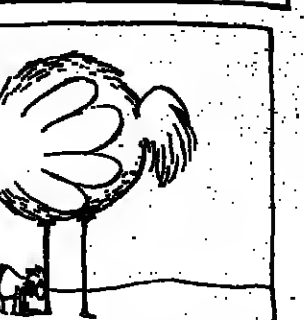
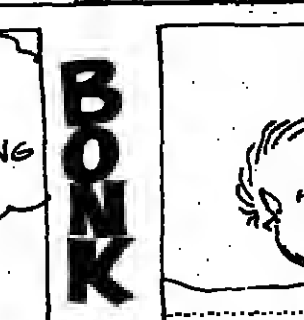
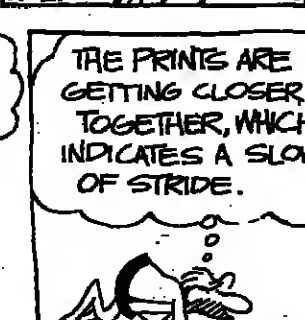
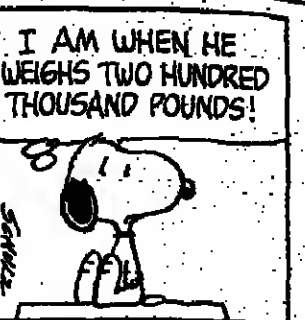
Lucrezia emerges here as very much a woman of her time, somewhat superficially educated in the humanistic, trained to cook and do needlework, to look after household accounts, even in her exalted state. She indulged what Burckhardt called "the national pastime for external display," bleached her hair, loved good clothes and smiled a lot. One lady who saw her in 1502 described her as sweet-faced rather than beautiful. The envoy from Ferrara wrote: "She had a smile that lit up her features in a thousand different ways. Never did a gentle creature seem happier to be alive." He thought he detected as well a shade of sadness and an inexplicable taste for solitude.

The answer in these pages is that there were not two Lucrezia Borgia's, no horrible monster and contrite duchess. There was one Lucrezia in reality, another in legend. The latter lived longer; the former is being rediscovered.

Robert Kirsch is book review editor for the Los Angeles Times.

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PEANUTS



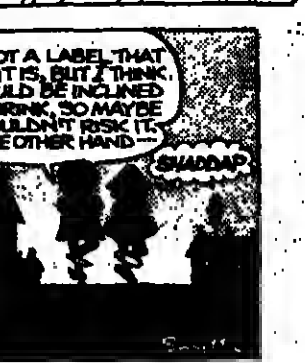
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BEETLE



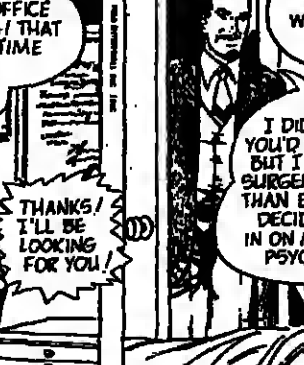
BAILEY



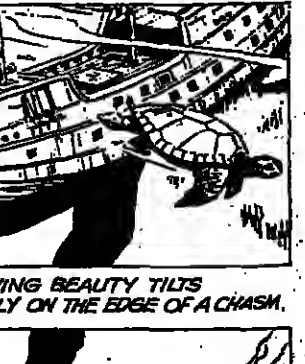
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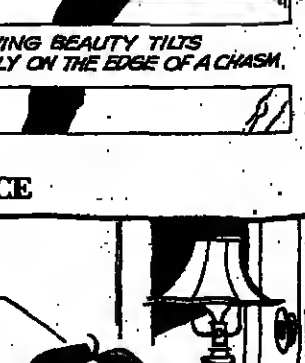
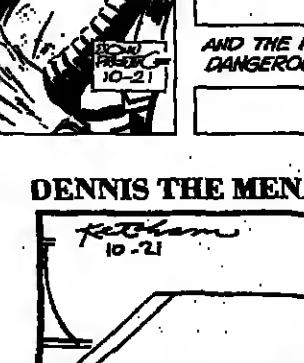
WIZARD



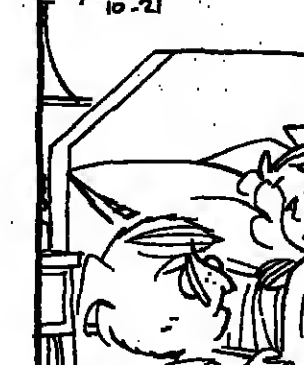
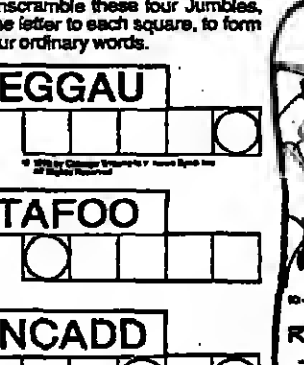
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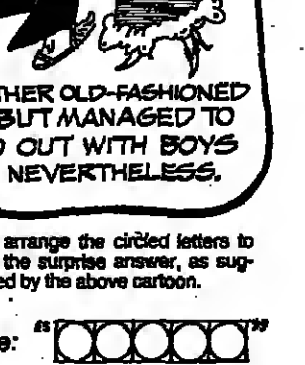
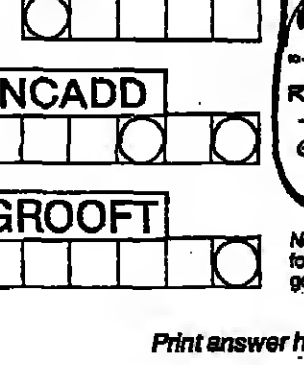
MORGAN



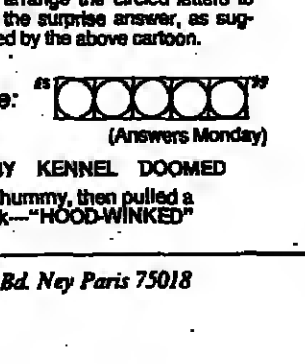
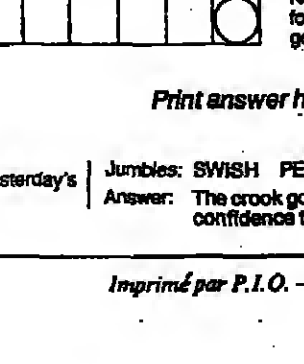
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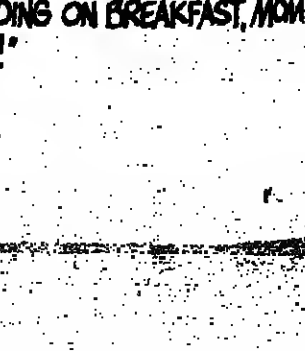
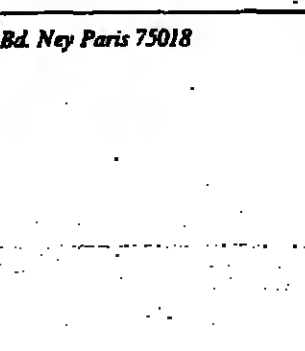
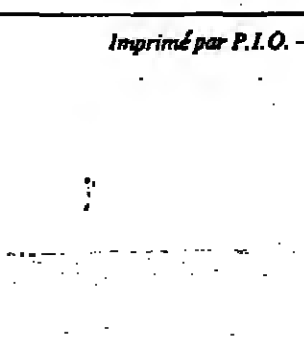
KIRBY



JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



NFL Weekend

Dolphins, Pats Battle for Lead

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (NYT) — The Miami Dolphins play the New England Patriots on Sunday in the National Football League's game of the day. First place in the eastern division of the American Conference will be at stake and both teams are leading playoff contenders after missing out last year. Preview of all games follows, with win-loss records in parentheses: Miami (5-2) at New England (5-2) — Bob Griese is expected to

start at quarterback for Dolphins. They will need a passing game because Patriots are so tough defending against the run. Pats have won four in a row and are attaining the consistency that the coach, Chuck Fairbanks, talks about so much. Betting line: New England by 4.

Oakland (5-2) at Seattle (3-4) — Seahawks are attuned to their speedy run, the AstroTurf in the Kingdome and are difficult at home. Raiders now playing a speedy rookie, Artur Whittington, at halfback. Their defense will have

Razorbacks Favored

Arkansas, Texas to Clash In Southwest Showdown

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (UPI) — Arkansas coach Lou Holtz is as fast with a funny line as anyone, but if Texas does the kind of things it is capable of in tomorrow's showdown in Austin, Holtz will be in no mood for laughter.

"I hope it doesn't turn into a big play football game," Holtz said, referring to the Longhorns' ability to turn a game around in the time it takes to take out a free safety. The Razorbacks, 4-1, and Texas, 4-1, also will be vying for strong position in the Southwest Conference. Arkansas is a three-point favorite.

"In this game, you make two yards on the ground and I think we're really going to be excited," Holtz said. The Razorbacks, despite their success, have given up some big gains this season. But they are coming to the game knowing every play is a potential big play. Texas coach Fred Akers knows it, too.

Chore for Defense "You have to harness as much as possible their complete offense and you know what kind of chore that is," Akers said. "It is going to be a difficult chore. It'll be a challenge for our defense. At the same time, we're going to have to be able to move the ball ourselves and that will be quite a challenge."

Akers said that his offense is not as far along as he would like it to be at this stage but he said that the Longhorns are improving. "There is nothing wrong with the temperament at all of our players," Akers said of the offense. "It's the experience level and we're getting better and better as we go along."

Akers said that he would start Randy McEachern at quarterback instead of freshman Donnie Little because of his experience and maturity. However, he said that

Little was the sort of quarterback he envisions for his offense. "He has got a lot of natural ability," Akers said. "He can do some things that you just can't teach. Once he obtains enough experience and maturity, I think he is going to be a very exciting football player."

In Oklahoma, coach Barry Switzer is hoping the Sooners are gearing for their Big Eight battle against Iowa State with more gusto than they displayed in a 17-16 victory over Kansas.

"We looked terrible against Kansas," he conceded. "I'm looking for Iowa State to be as tough as any we've had this year. Maybe people will start listening to coaches when they say there's got more difference in teams anymore. You can ask Southern California, Michigan, LSU and Texas A&M. They all got beat and we were lucky we didn't."

Southern Cal tries to recoup against Oregon State; Michigan meets Wisconsin; LSU plays Kentucky, and Texas A&M goes against Baylor.

In other games, Penn State plays Syracuse; Alabama faces Tennessee; Maryland meets Wake Forest; and UCLA plays California.

Penn State should have an easy time against Syracuse now that Orangemen quarterback Bill Hurley is sidelined with cracked ribs.

Hurley came close to upsetting Penn State last year when he completed 22 of 36 passes for 329 yards and ran up 384 yards in total offense. Both figures were Syracuse records but the Orangemen dropped a 31-24 decision.

Penn State, 6-0, has compiled three shutouts, leads the nation in rushing defense (42.2 yards per game) and is third in scoring defense (6.3 points per game).

Weiskopf Chasing Faldo For European Golf Lead

WALTON HEATH, England, Oct. 20 (UPI) — Tom Weiskopf, feeling fresh after a five-week rest, kept the pressure on Nick Faldo today and shaved his lead to one stroke after 36 holes of the inaugural European Open golf championship.

Weiskopf, two strokes adrift overnight, turned in a 4 under par 69 over the 7,130-yard par 73 Walton Heath course for a two-round aggregate of 138.

Faldo, who carded a 70, was pulled back after Weiskopf picked up five birdies in the first 11 holes. But Weiskopf came to grief at the 517-yard, par-5 14th, the longest hole on the course, where he bogeyed following a wayward drive and a poor second shot which landed him in a trap.

Faldo, two putts from 25 yards, took his chance to grab a birdie four and go two up again, but Weiskopf pulled one back at the next with a birdie three and the two front runners covered the final three holes in regulation figures. "That trouble at the 14th was my only bad drive of the day," said Weiskopf, winner of this year's Doral Eastern and joint favorite with Faldo to collect the \$55,000 first prize. "I have not played at all since

the Irish Open five weeks ago. I have been on a bunting trip to the Yukon. I played much better than I thought I would after such a long layoff," Weiskopf said.

Norman at 72 Greg Norman was two strokes behind Weiskopf in third place on 141 after carding a 72 and eight players were bracketed on 142 including Mac McLendon, David Graham and Manuel Pinero.

Vince Baker added a 73 to his first day 70 and shared the 143 total with four players while Antonio Garrido stood at 144, one stroke adrift of Severiano Ballesteros. Meanwhile, Jack Nicklaus, tournament advisory board chairman, explained why he was not among the competitors.

"I am not looking for tournaments to play in, I'm really going the other way now," Nicklaus, 38, Golden Bear said. "I am concentrating my golf schedule between March and August. I haven't hit a ball hardly since the World Series. My ability to hit a golf ball will stay with me as long as I live. But the ability to have the determination to compete successfully will leave me long before my ability to hit the ball with the skill to win diminishes."

Selective Competition Nicklaus said in the future he planned to compete in the major championships and the tournaments running up to them as preparation. "That way I can keep a high level of interest," he added.

But Nicklaus, who hopes to play a dozen or so tournaments next year, starting with the Citrus Open, was quick to point out that he still retains his love of golf. "Winning the British Open this year gave me as big a kick as winning the U.S. Open 16 years ago," said the man who has completed the grand slam of the four majors an unprecedented three times.

Watson, Trevino Lead in France ST. NOM-LA-BRETECHE, France, Oct. 20 (UPI) — Tom Watson narrowly retained his share of the lead today at the halfway stage of the eight-man invitational golf tournament for the Lancome Trophy.

His new co-leader at 139 is Lee Trevino and Gary Player is two strokes behind at 141. Watson had serious problems with his putting in the second round, missing four times from under five feet. Trevino reverted to an old putter in an attempt to remedy his lack of success on the greens. The switch was partially successful. His three under par 69 contained only 31 putts, although Trevino still feels he is a long way from his best form.

more trouble stopping the Seattle runners, Sherr Smith and David Sims. Betting line: Oakland by 7.

Denver (5-2) at Baltimore (2-5) — Bert Jones' status is questionable and therefore so is the home team. Craig Morton is only available quarterback for Broncos but he merely has to hand the ball to the runners who expect to gallop through the Colts. Betting choice: Denver by 7.

Cleveland (4-3) at Kansas City (1-5) — Browns maintain a good playoff possibility because two wild card teams from each conference qualify this year. Chiefs have lost six straight and now go back to the original quarterback, Mike Livingston. They still try to run the ball at everybody and have scored only eight touchdowns in last six games. Betting line: Cleveland by 6.

Cincinnati (0-7) at Buffalo (2-5) — If there is an edge to be found here Bengals may have it because of the better defense. Betting line: Buffalo by 3.

National Conference

Green Bay (6-1) at Minnesota (3-4) — Last practical chance for the Vikings to catch their leading ship. They have been totally dependent upon Fran Tarkenton's passing, which is not enough. Another defeat would be catastrophic. Packers' David Whitehurst now ranks as No. 1 passer in the conference but the team's leading assets are the 23-year-old defensive ends, Ezra Johnson and Mike Butler. Others are more favorable turnovers, 14, than any other NFL team, plus youthful enthusiasm. Betting line: Minnesota by 3 points.

New Orleans (3-4) at Los Angeles (7-0) — Rams can coast into the playoffs. Their defensive line will win this game. No Saints' team has ever won in Los Angeles and nine have tried. Rams won earlier game, 26-20, three weeks ago. Betting line: Los Angeles by 14.

Philadelphia (4-3) at Dallas (5-2) — Wilbert Montgomery is league's No. 1 rusher. He is a typical Eagle, an unknown sixth-round draft choice a year ago. Eagles upset Redskins with two rookies playing outside linebacker, Mike Osborn and Reggie Wilkes. This is a team to be taken seriously. Cardinals who have a terrible defense, held Tom Dorsey to two yards a carry in 12 tries. He is due for a 200-yard game. Betting line: Dallas by 9.

Washington (6-1) at New York Giants (4-3) — Giants somehow beat the Redskins twice last season. They will start Joe Pisarcik at quarterback once more. He is the key to an anemic offense. Redskins defense and kicking teams should control the game but a healthy halfback is needed. Mike Thomas will start. He wounds easily. Betting line: Washington by 4.

Chicago (3-4) at Tampa Bay (3-4) — Bears lost four straight and also most of their starters. The quarterback, Bob Avellini, continues to make the big, bad play, but Buccaneers lost their best running back, Jimmy DuBose, for the season but the rookie replacement, Johnny Davis, is a good one. The team's solid defense continues to hold up. Betting choice: Chicago by 3.

Atlanta (3-4) at San Francisco (1-6) — Both sides have shameful offenses but the Atlanta defense is by far the stronger. Halftime will be naptime. Betting line: Atlanta by 3.

Interconference

St. Louis (0-7) at New York Jets (4-3) — Jets' blitzing linebackers will welcome another new quarterback to the league, Cardinals' Steve Pisarcikewicz who is to replace injured Jim Hart for three weeks. He expects to be nervous but there is nothing further to be lost. Jets have won two of three games with Matt Robinson at quarterback. Wesley Walker's average gain per pass catch, 27 yards, is league's best. Betting choice: New York by 7.

San Diego (2-5) at Detroit (1-6) — Chargers get a schedule break at last. Six of seven prior opponents show winning records. The quarterback, Dan Fouts, is having a big year. He will work on a neophyte Detroit cornerback, Walt Williams. Lions have lost five in a row and do not appear to be improving. Betting line: San Diego by 7.

Monday

Houston (4-3) at Pittsburgh (7-0) — Steelers' statistics are best in league and team carries a three-game divisional lead as well. At home they have won 23 of 25 intradivisional games, last defeat being to Oilers four years ago. Earl Campbell has gained over 100 yards in four games for Houston and is almost everyone's rookie of the year. Betting line: Pittsburgh by 3.

NEW YORK JETS — Placed Larry Riley, cornerback, and Bruce Sherrman, wide receiver, on the injured reserve list. Sidelined Kevin Bell, wide receiver, and Blake Whitlock, linebacker.

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS — Released Mike Stankovic, safety, and Randy Gill, linebacker. Signed Mark Moseley, quarterback, and Corrie Sanders, wide receiver.

SAN DIEGO CHARGERS — Placed Johnny Rodgers, wide receiver, on the injured reserve for the rest of the season, and placed Mike Stankovic, safety, on the injured reserve.

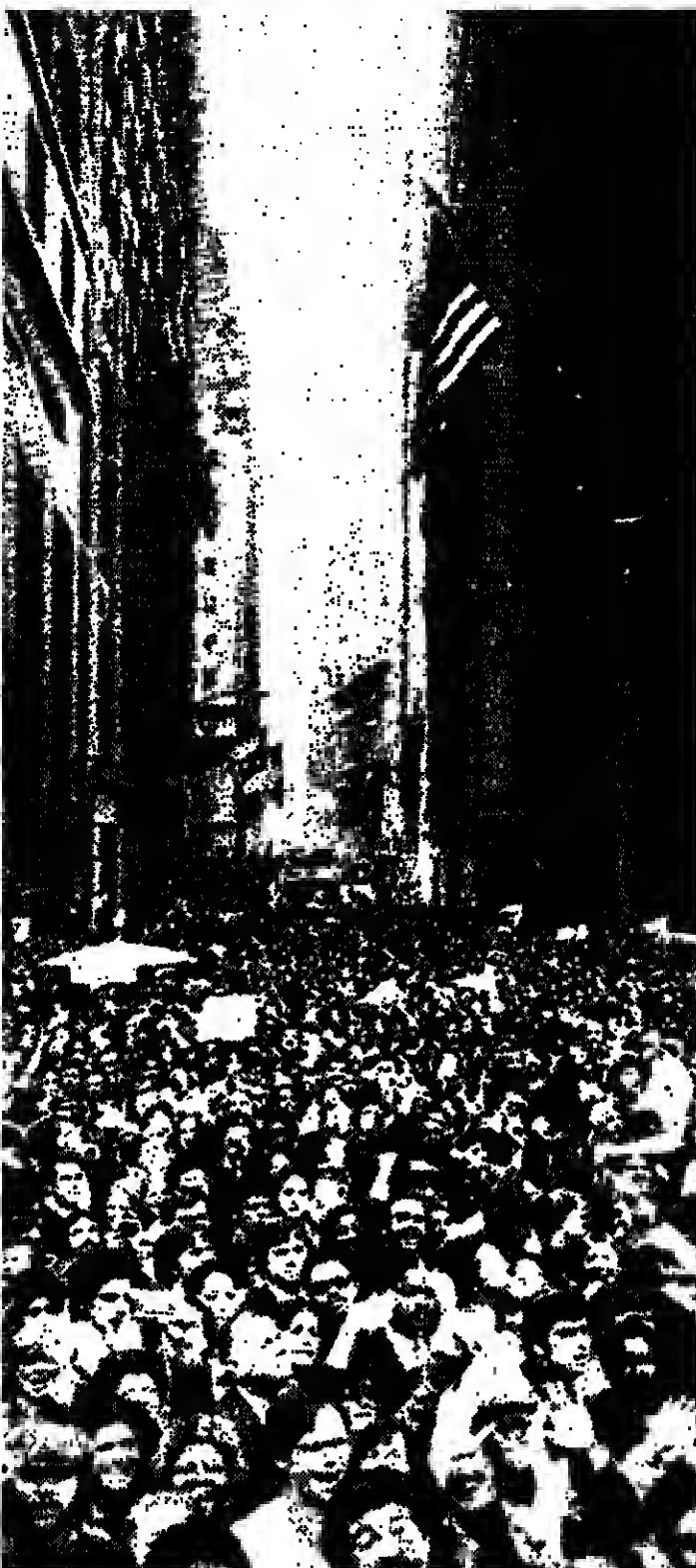
TAMPA BAY BUCCANERS — Released Alvin Darnay, wide receiver, on the injured reserve list. Sidelined Mike Levensheller, wide receiver.

ATLANTA FLAMES — Released Rod Lawrence, center, to their New Seattle farm club to make room for Jean Provost, right wing, who had been on the inactive list.

NEW YORK ISLANDERS — Sent Michel Bernier, right wing, to the Washington Capitals for before consideration.

CENTRAL RED WINGS — Sent Larry Wright, center, to their Kansas City farm club in the Central Hockey League.

TORONTO MAPLE LEAFS — Traded Jack Van Horne, center-left wing, to the Colorado Rockies for a future second-round draft choice.



Thousands of Yankee fans jam Wall Street for ticker-tape parade welcoming World Series champions home from Los Angeles.

Officials Deny Charge

Yankee Owner Says Bias Is Shown by NL Umpires

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 20 (AP) — George Steinbrenner, owner of the New York Yankees, has challenged the integrity of National League umpires by contending that they showed favoritism to their league's Series representative, the Los Angeles Dodgers, and "intimidated" their American League umpiring colleagues.

"There is no question in my mind that Steinbrenner is questioning the integrity of the umpires," NL umpire Bruce Froemming, a Milwaukee resident, said. Froemming said the Major League Umpires Association is investigating Steinbrenner's charges.

Among Steinbrenner's complaints was that umpires for the Series "are chosen on a rotation basis, with no consideration for ability." He also noted that umpires in the two major leagues wear different types of chest protectors and position themselves differently in the field. Furthermore, he said, there is a difference in strike zones for hitters.

"Open Favoritism" "Worse still," Steinbrenner said, "I think the American League umpires are intimidated by the National League umpires. I've seen it time and time again in the Series. The AL guys lean over backwards not to show favoritism while the NL guys openly try to help the team in their league."

"So what happens?" Steinbrenner asked. "Our guys get the bad end of the stick."

Ed Vargo, senior umpire in the

National League, was reached by telephone at his home in Butler, Pa. "It's like calling us a cheat," Vargo said. "For someone like him to be so big in baseball and yet so small, it's pathetic."

"It's a bunch of hogwash," said Vargo, who umpired in the recently concluded Series, which the Yankees won. "No one has questioned my integrity like that in my 19 years in the big leagues. I think Steinbrenner ought to clean up his own house. He has had a lot of problems in the Yankee organization."

Vargo noted that Steinbrenner said that umpires should "be paid well and removed from the monastic life they are forced to live."

"Well, where the hell was Steinbrenner when we went on strike?" Vargo said, referring to a brief walkout by major league umpires this summer. Two of their demands were for better working conditions, including periodic vacations during the season.

Union Plans Action Froemming, a National League umpire since 1971, said that the umpires' association, through Philadelphia attorney Richie Phillips, will pursue this to the end so fans of this game of baseball will have the answer to this ignorant statement.

Froemming, who umpired in the 1976 Series, denied that umpires favor the league which employs them and added that they would have no incentive to do so.

"Winning or losing means nothing to us as we get flat fees in our jobs," he said. "We do not get winning or losing shares like players."

"I work with National League umpires in spring training, World Series and All-Star games, and their integrity is no different than ours," Dave Phillips, an AL umpire since 1971, said.

"I don't have the vaguest idea what Steinbrenner is talking about," he said. "After all, there was only one controversial play in the whole series, and it went in the Yankees' favor," Phillips said, referring to a throw which hit Reggie Jackson and allowed a Yankee run to score in Game 4, which the Yankees won 4-3 in 10 innings.

Taiwan's Gymnasts Barred by France PARIS, Oct. 20 (Reuters) — The French government has banned Taiwan's team from attending the world gymnastics championship which begins in Strasbourg on Sunday, Foreign Ministry officials said today.

The officials said that the action was part of France's policy not to admit official delegations from Taiwan since the government recognized China in 1964. They added that individual gymnasts from Taiwan might be admitted but that they would not be given visas if they were part of an official delegation.

Ex-Pitcher Hurls Words

Drysdale Fiery in 2d Career

By Rich Roberts

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 20 — Noting that Don Drysdale passed his 42nd birthday this year, one wonders if the old warhorse lives on or if the flames that once caused batters to live in fear have flickered and died.

Well, it takes only a gentle probe — an innocent question about the record 154 batters he hit in his 12-year career — to stir the smoldering coals.

"Sure I hit guys on purpose," he says, "when I knew they hit our guys on purpose. I had a rule — a 2-for-1 rule. Two of theirs went down for every one of ours." The anger begins to rise.

"I don't see too many doing it today," Drysdale says. "I've said it on the air: [California] Angels players were hit and knocked down all year long, and the pitchers didn't come back at 'em. The ones that did, well, that's one reason I don't like the designated hitter rule. The pitcher doesn't ever have to come up. If they had to come to the plate, they wouldn't be as wild inside as they are. Trouble is, when the Angels pitchers are wild, they seem to be wild outside."

Batters React There are exceptions. Nolan Ryan has buzzed a few whippers. But generally Drysdale, one of the Angels' broadcasters during the last six years, finds it appalling that the batters — notably Lyman Bostock at Kansas City a few days before his death — have had to take matters into their own hands by charging the mound.

Drysdale says hitting a batter isn't difficult. "If you want to hit a guy, you can hit him 10 out of 10 times. Hell, I can go out there now and just get loose and hit a guy."

He offers this rationale for such an act: "That's the way we played. I've always said if you let the players take care of the game, they will take care of one another."

The foregoing set the stage for a question Drysdale is asked often: Why doesn't he seek to become a manager?

Answer: "The game's changed. I wouldn't last. I'd end up choking somebody... or killing somebody. I swear to God, I'd end up in prison. I couldn't even be a pitching coach. I'd be fighting my own players. My tolerance would not take what you see out there today."

"I enjoy the booth too much right now. I enjoy the people I'm around. A manager is hired to be fired. There's a heckuva lot more longevity in the booth. I may go to my grave thinking, I should have taken one shot, but the more I see of it, the more I say no."

Element of Fear Drysdale's broadcasting sidekick, Dick Enberg, thinks Drysdale would be an excellent manager. "He knows baseball inside and out and he's a very strong leader," Enberg says. "He was as a player and he is as a person. People will follow him. A quality a manager needs today is that players must have a physical fear of him. I think [Jim] Fregosi [field manager of the Angels] has that. Don certainly has that."

But Enberg doesn't think it will happen. "The day has come when he could not afford to do it."

Enberg means both financially and professionally. Nine years after Drysdale told Walt Alton his right arm was gone and walked away from a pennant race, he has completed the transition to expert broadcaster. He knows he did the right thing every time he recalls the pain. Drysdale pitched a club-record 3,432 innings for the Los Angeles Dodgers in 12 seasons. Only two or three major leaguers this season matched the number of innings Drysdale averaged: 286.

He over pitched a no-hitter but his record of 58% consecutive scoreless innings — six straight shutouts — in 1968 probably will land him in the Hall of Fame. "It would be nice," Drysdale says.

Drysdale also holds Dodgers records for most victories (209) and most losses (166).

Buzzie Bavasi, general manager of the Angels, was the Dodgers' general manager in Drysdale's prime and the two are now close in the second phase of Don's life as a sportscastror.

"He's always been dedicated to the job he has to do," Bavasi says. "He does his homework, as he did as a pitcher."

"He wasn't paid for his won-lost record. He was



Don Drysdale

paid for the number of innings he pitched. I always told him that. The manager knew he was going to be there every four days. I know he pitched with many injuries. He pitched part of that streak with a broken rib. He never said anything."

Bavasi also approves of Drysdale's work as a broadcaster, although the club does not pay the broadcaster's salaries, only their expenses.

"I like the way he does it," Bavasi says. "He's a modified Howard Cosell. He tells it like he sees it, and he does it without hurting people's feelings."

Enberg: "The player and ex-players seem to have tremendous respect for him. When he was a player, when it was his turn he took the ball and went out and threw it until he threw his arm away. He was such a competitor and a winner and a team guy that it has continued in his relationships with those people and has carried over to the broadcast booth."

Enberg cites an example: "When he negotiates for an increase in per diem, he makes sure that everybody in the booth gets it. That kind of thing maintains a strong unity in our booth. I think the audience grasps that."

No sportscastror is without embarrassing moments. Drysdale recalls blowing commercials — badly mispronouncing sponsors' names and slogans.

Close Teamwork

At the other extreme, the work of Drysdale and Enberg on two baseball playoff telecasts a year ago drew raves.

Enberg: "We had done the Yanks and Royals, and when I came into the Phillies' clubhouse to acquaint myself with the players five different guys came up and said the same thing — that they enjoyed it because there was no 'I'."

"But we had a backhanded compliment from the network. They said, 'We thought it was the best coverage we had in the playoffs, but you guys sounded so much alike we couldn't tell when Enberg was on and when Drysdale was on.' In five years, no one had ever made that comment."

"What happens, I think, is that — as in a marriage — you tend to pick up some characteristics of your partner. But more important, when he does play-by-play — because I was a coach I can do color — and when I do play-by-play he can do the analysis. Normally, you don't have two guys that can do both."

You don't realize the transition when they switch. Isn't that what you want? Why do we have to be personalities?"

Drysdale is not inclined to drift into fields where his knowledge is limited. ABC has asked him to do some college all-star bowl games. He is cool to the idea.

Drysdale has done football. He was the Los Angeles Rams' radio analyst in 1974-5 before moving to network. But he would prefer to become firmly established in his area of expertise, baseball.

© Los Angeles Times

NHL Balance Said Key to McCourt Case

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20 (AP)

Competitive balance in the National Hockey League is at stake in the Dale McCourt case, an attorney for the Los Angeles Kings told a federal court yesterday.

"Keeping the teams competitive is the name of the game," William Christopher said during a hearing before a three-judge panel of the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. If players can resist league rules, "the whole sports system is going to suffer," Christopher said.

Herbert Dym, representing the NHL, told the judges they were faced with "a difficult case" because it "strikes at the heart of pro hockey."

"What we have is a union member upset with the bylaws — that his union had agreed to — and seeking to violate it on antitrust grounds."

He argued that under the collective bargaining agreement between

the NHL and the players association McCourt is required to report to Los Angeles.

Christopher said that 90 per cent of NHL players are Canadian "and want to play closer to home. Yet, the league has to exist with teams in Los Angeles and Denver."

McCourt's attorney, Laurence Connor, said that the compensation provision "is illegal" because his client's contract stipulated that he would not be traded.

Connor downplayed fears that the case is critical to the NHL. "The NHL feels its structure is in shambles at this time. I'm not aware of any great upheaval."

Schedule Is Set

For Shortened

Tour de France

PARIS, Oct. 20 (AP) — Next year's Tour de France will start in Fleurance, a small town in southern France, with an individually timed prologue on June 27, and end on the Champs Elysees in Paris on July 22, the organizers of the world's major bicycle race announced yesterday.

The organizers, stung by this year's strike by competitors over what they alleged was an unnecessarily grueling schedule, said that the race will be the shortest in 70 years. About one-third of the 3,600-kilometer distance — this year's distance was 4,000 kilometers — will be in mountainous terrain of the Pyrenees, the Alps and the hills of Alsace. Seven of the 25 stages, including the prologue, will be individually timed. One of these will be in Brussels on June 2 and will be in the mountains.

The unprecedented 39-kilometer stage in the heart of Brussels, organized as a tribute to the Belgian capital's millennium celebrations, will paralyze normal traffic in the city for seven hours, organizers said.

Two of the individually timed stages, from Capieux to Bordeaux on July 1 and from Deauville to Le Havre on July 5, will be timed on a time basis. The last individually timed stage, 50 kilometers in Dijon on July 19, three days before the finish, could have a decisive effect on the final result if the leaders are close together in the general classification.

Injury Forces Evert to Quit U.K. Tourney

BRIGHTON, England, Oct. 20 (AP) — Chris Evert withdrew from the BMW Challenge tennis tournament here after aggravating a groin muscle injury in winning her quarterfinal yesterday.

Evert, the world's top-ranked woman tennis player, said, "I can hardly move. I'm in considerable pain and there is no way I can carry on."

She defeated Sylvia Hanika, 6-3, 6-4 in the quarterfinal match.

She said afterward that the groin injury made it doubtful whether she would be able to win the U.S. team cup against Britain, Wightman Cup against Britain, 2, beginning in London Nov. 2. Evert also has decided to withdraw from a tournament in Stuttgart, West Germany, next week.

Evert was to play in today's semifinal against Betty Stove. Stove overhauled Nina Bohm, 6-1, 6-2, yesterday.

In matches today, Virginia Ruzic defeated Kerry Reid 7-5, 6-4, to qualify for the final. She will meet Stove, who qualified by Evert's default.

Los Angeles, IOC Sign Contract

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (UPI) — A year of wrangling officially ended today with the signing of an agreement designating Los Angeles as host for the 1984 Olympic Games.

In a ceremony at the White House, Mayor Tom Bradley and Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, signed the agreement clearing the way for the summer games to return to the United States for the first time since 1932.

Recalling the long and difficult negotiations that led to the agreement, Bradley said that it had "appeared at times that the issue would never be resolved," but he said that he expects Los Angeles will be able to put on event that will make the nation proud while avoiding the kind of financial problems that have plagued other host cities.

Killanin said that he hopes the 1984 games will be "simple and dignified." President Carter had been expected to go to the ceremony, but did not attend.

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